

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 238

11 December 1985

BULGARIA

Turkish Court Rejects Extradition of Bulgarians [Athens]	C 1
Communique on Papoulias Visit Released [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Dec]	C 1
Five-Year Trade Protocol Signed With Albania [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Dec]	C 3
Party Delegation Begins Talks With Greek CP	C 3
Moscow Correspondent on Yurchenko 'Kidnapping' [Asparukhov in OSTECHESTVEN FRONT 29 Nov]	C 4
Western 'Slanders' Against Libya Denounced [Bozhilov in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 5 Dec]	C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak-Led Delegation Departs for Romania	D 1
Husak Receives Visiting Romanian Trade Unionists	D 1
Bilak Addresses 28 Nov CPCZ CC Session [RUDE PRAVO 30 Nov]	D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

More on Mittag's Visit To Austria	E 1
Meets With Sinowatz	E 1
Meets With Kirchsclaeger	E 1
Stoph Holds Discussions With SFRY's Ikonc	E 1
Honecker Sends Anniversary Message to SFRY [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Nov]	E 2
Stoph Holds Discussions With MSZMP's Marjai	E 3
Security Organs Detain Fuerch Gang Member [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Nov]	E 3
Briefs: Cooperation With Cuba	E 3
Stoph 29 Nov Speech at People's Chamber [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Nov]	E 4

HUNGARY

Kadar, Delegation Depart for Visit to Austria	F 1
Istvan Sarlos Returns From 2-Day Polish Trip	F 1
Belgrade LCY Delegation Arrives for Visit	F 1
Kadar, Leaders Send Anniversary Message to SFRY [NEPSZABADSAG 29 Nov]	F 1
Leaders Attend SFRY Embassy's Reception [NEPSZABADSAG 29 Nov]	F 2
Czinege Receives PRC Culture, Sports Official	F 2
PPF Leader Discusses Organization's Political Role	F 2
Briefs: Austrian Joint Venture; New Coal Mine	F 4

POLAND

FRG's SPD Chairman Brandt Makes 3-Day Visit	G 1
Arrives 6 Dec [DPA]	G 1
Welcomed at Airport [DPA]	G 1
Meets Privately With Jaruzelski [DPA]	G 1
Further Talks Held	G 1
Jaruzelski Hosts Dinner	G 2
Jaruzelski Speaks at Dinner	G 2
Brandt Speaks at Dinner	G 5
Brandt Not To Meet Walesa [DPA]	G 7
Criticized by Solidarity Aide [AFP]	G 8
Meets Warsaw Club Members [DPA]	G 9
Joint Communique Issued	G 9
Brandt Ends Visit; Meets Glemp [DPA]	G 11
Departs 9 Dec	G 11
Leaders Send Messages to FRG on Treaty Anniversary	G 11
Minister Orzechowski Pays Visit to Finland	G 12
Meets Finnish President, Others	G 12
Concludes 2-Day Visit	G 12
Further Coverage of Visit [cross-reference]	G 13
Jaruzelski Greet Zarkovic on SFRY National Day	G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 29 Nov]	
Briefs: Trade Contracts With USSR	G 13

ROMANIA

GNA Session To Resume Proceedings 17 Dec	H 1
Ceausescu Receives Polish TU Delegation Leader	H 1
Dascalescu Sends National Day Message to SFRY	H 1
[SCINTEIA 29 Nov]	

YUGOSLAVIA

Hungary's Lazar Arrives for Official Visit	I 1
[Milosevic]	
Holds Talks With Planinc	I 1
Albanian Article on 'Yugoslav Revisionism' Viewed	I 2
Economic Information System To Be Established	I 3

TURKISH COURT REJECTS EXTRADITION OF BULGARIANS

NC101317 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The Criminal Department of the Supreme Court today rejected the Bulgarian authorities' request to extradite three Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin. The three Bulgarians entered Greek territory and asked for political asylum.

The Bulgarian authorities requested their extradition, claiming that they had committed a series of robberies and burned churches. The three fugitives, however, maintain that a campaign for their Bulgarization was launched to suppress their religious and political beliefs.

COMMUNIQUE ON PAPOULIAS VISIT RELEASED

AU091500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Dec 85 p 2

["Exemplary Relations -- Joint Communique on the Official Visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria of Karolos Papoulias, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Greece"]

[Text] Karolos Papoulias, Greek foreign minister, paid an official visit to Bulgaria from 4 to 6 December 1985 at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB].

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the PRB State Council, received Karolos Papoulias, Greek foreign minister, and held a friendly conversation with him.

Minister Karolos Papoulias was also received by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the PRB State Council.

The conversations between the two ministers were conducted in a constructive spirit and in an atmosphere of trust and understanding, corresponding to the friendly links between the peoples of the two countries.

The ministers examined the state and prospects of their countries' bilateral relations and exchanged views on certain international problems of mutual interest.

The two ministers voiced their satisfaction with the ascending development of good-neighborly relations, understanding, and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece in recent years. It was stressed that these relations are an important factor for the strengthening of peace and mutually beneficial cooperation in the Balkans and are a model of good relations between states with different social orders.

The ministers of foreign affairs emphasized the decisive importance of the traditional meetings and agreements between the leaders of Bulgaria and Greece for the ever more active and dynamic development of political, economic, cultural, and other links, and expressed their countries' readiness to continue those links.

Issues of mutual interest were examined relating to the international situation. It was stated with satisfaction that the views of the two countries coincide or are closely similar on a number of these issues.

It was underlined that Bulgaria and Greece support all initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, disarmament, and returning to the policy of detente, and declare their opposition to the militarization of space.

The two countries consider the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, as a start of a dialogue for achieving a positive change in Soviet-American relations and in the international situation as a whole. They welcome the joint statement contained in the Soviet-American declaration concerning prohibiting a nuclear war and the agreement of the two sides not to strive to achieve military supremacy.

In examining the situation in Europe, the two ministers noted the necessity for the European countries actively to assist the implementation of the principles and propositions of the Helsinki Final Act, and underlined the great significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, as well as the need to achieve speedier positive results at the Vienna negotiations.

The ministers of foreign affairs devoted particular attention to the situation in the Balkans, noted that the strengthening of peace and security in the region is an important contribution to detente in Europe and throughout the world, and made a call for joint efforts for further consolidation of good-neighborly relations, trust, and cooperation between the states of the region.

The two ministers underlined that the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, of which Bulgaria and Greece are warm supporters, will contribute toward the strengthening of peace and security in the region, and confirmed their countries' determination to work actively for its implementation.

The ministers of foreign affairs voiced their concern about the absence of progress in resolving the Cyprus problem. The need for a peaceful and just solution of the problem, on the basis of UN resolutions, was stressed. The two countries oppose any unilateral actions whatsoever and support the efforts of Secretary General Mr De Cuellar to continue the dialogue between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

The two ministers assessed the talks as extremely useful and voiced their confidence that they would contribute to the further ascending development of the good-neighborly relations between the PRB and the Republic of Greece in the interest of the two neighboring peoples and of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Karolos Papoulias, Greek foreign minister, conveyed an invitation to Petur Mladenov, the PRB minister of foreign affairs, to make an official visit to the Republic of Greece. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

I believe in a nuclear-free Balkans, and there are prospects for this idea, of which Greece and Bulgaria are consistent supporters. Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias underlined his optimism in a statement to Bulgarian journalists at the end of his official visit to Bulgaria.

The situation in the Balkans and the prospects for constructing a nuclear-free zone in the peninsula, as well as efforts needed in this direction, were naturally one of the central issues of the present Bulgarian-Greek dialogue. In this connection, the visit also stated that every Balkan state should accept its own responsibility. He pointed out that next year we will have a clearer general picture of the positions of the individual capitals on this issue.

Karolos Papoulias also noted that his visit had actually been a continuation of the talks which State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov had this summer in Athens with Greek leaders. The minister considered the present brief visit exceptionally successful.

In strengthening and developing the traditions of their friendship, Bulgaria and Greece are making a real contribution to a better political climate in the Balkans, to good-neighborliness, and to cooperation.

It is a historical fact of great importance, stressed the visitor, that our two countries, which in the past have come to conflicts, now have exemplary relations. This is a general assertion which is not just for today, but one which I will be glad for us to repeat both in Athens and in Sofia, said the minister.

At Sofia Airport yesterday Karolos Papoulias was seen off by PRB Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov.

Also present were deputy ministers and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as Petur Slavchev and Ioannis Bourloyannis-Tsangarides, the ambassadors of the two countries.

FIVE-YEAR TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU061657 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] During the next five years the mutual deliveries between Bulgaria and Albania will increase by more than 27 percent compared with the 1981-85 period. This is provided for in the long-term agreement for exchange of goods and payments signed in Sofia yesterday. The agreement will contribute to the expansion of economic links between the two countries.

Bulgaria will export machinery and equipment for the food and tobacco industry, electric hoists, electric and motor-powered life-trucks, construction machines, communications equipment, chemicals, metals, and consumer goods.

From Albania, Bulgaria will import sulfur, bitumen, non-ferrous metals, refractory materials, copper conductors, citrus fruits, and other goods.

PARTY DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS WITH GREEK CP

AU091957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, a delegation from the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov has arrived on a visit to Athens.

At Hellinikon Airport the delegation was met by Orestis Kolozof, candidate member of the Politburo of the Greek Communist Party.

Later, talks started between the delegation of the BCP Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party led by Dhimitrios Sarlis, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee. The talks are proceeding in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT ON YURCHENKO 'KIDNAPPING'

AU031020 [Editorial Report] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 29 November 1985 carries on page 6, an 1,800-word article by Vasile Asparukhov, its Moscow correspondent, entitled "I Was Not Afraid of Them, They Were the Ones Afraid of Me" dealing with "details" of the "kidnapping of Soviet diplomat Vitaliy Yurchenko by the U.S. espionage agency." Asparukhov describes how Yurchenko was "kidnapped" by the CIA and subjected to its "disgraceful methods," and accuses the CIA of acting in "gross violation" of international law and "human morality."

Asparukhov begins his article by providing biographical information about "Soviet diplomat" Vitaliy Yurchenko, describing him as a "Soviet citizen like millions of others," from peasant and worker origins, a son of a war hero. Having completed his higher education, he is reported to have joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he specialized in questions of "security." During the 1975-80 period he served at the USSR Embassy in the United States, a very important job, according to the author, since, "provocations against Soviet diplomats and their families" are very frequent in Western countries, and particularly in the United States. The introductory passage mentions the nature of Yurchenko's assignment in Rome, where he was "kidnapped" by the CIA. According to Asparukhov, he was involved in the case of the theft of works of art from the USSR Embassy in Rome. The "kidnapping" in front of the Vatican museum and his subsequent transport to the United States is described in detail in the article, in which this is described as a "gross violation against the sovereignty of Italy," among other things.

Asparukhov describes the 3 months of "tortures" Yurchenko had to undergo, which were "applied by the CIA and reminiscent of the barbaric Nazi experiments." He describes various drugs used on Yurchenko and their effects, adding that Yurchenko was "driven around the United States and presumably other countries" in various disguises and under assumed names, such as "Alex II." The author comments in connection with Yurchenko's personality: "Although I met him only briefly, Vitaliy Yurchenko impressed me as a man with an iron-strong will and lofty moral virtues. It is not accidental that he withstood the extremely difficult tests imposed on him by the U.S. espionage agency. Throughout all this time, he did not feel like a victim, but a prisoner of war, who had no intention of resigning himself to suffering and constantly sought ways and means to free himself." Asparukhov cites Yurchenko as saying: "They were actually afraid of me, wherever we went, none of the guards dared to walk in front of me." The author says that the CIA, being incapable of breaking Yurchenko by methods of compulsion, finally went back to better treatment, and even let him become suntanned and permitted him to engage in sports, because, as Asparukhov states, "before his meeting with CIA chief William Casey, he had to be presented to another distinguished U.S. state figure, as recognition of the efficiency of the methods worked out by this 'medical team' of the CIA. For Yurchenko, naturally in disguise, the doors of certain restaurants and stores were opened, where he was supposed to purchase appropriate clothes."

The author refers to the "happy moment" of Yurchenko's escape, without giving any details about this escape, but adding that "he had worked out several methods" for his escape "and one of them ended successfully, so that he managed to find his way to the USSR Embassy." The "provocations of the CIA," however, he continues, "lasted until the last moment"; even after the Aeroflot aircraft had taken off on its way to Moscow, the U.S. Department "decided to prevent Yurchenko from leaving the country until the investigation had been concluded."

Asparukhov closes by saying: "The whole case is an eloquent example of the gross violation of the universally accepted norms of international law and human morality. It demonstrates the disgraceful methods used by the CIA. Only a few months ago the Soviet scientist Aleksandrov disappeared from Spain, under the same mysterious circumstances." He cites Yurchenko in saying: "I think that his fate is similar to mine."

WESTERN 'SLANDERS' AGAINST LIBYA DENOUNCED

AU061552 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Dec 85 p 4

[Maksim Bozhilov article: "Who Is Behind the Slanders"]

[Text] A slanderous campaign against Libya is again in full swing in certain states. This time the campaign was triggered by the groundless accusations that the Libyan Jamahiriyyah is behind the terrorists who hijacked the Egyptian aircraft on 24 November 1985.

As we could have expected, the search for the non-existent connection was led by American experts. According to announcements of certain Western media elements, the efforts to discover "proofs" of Libya's role in the affair also involved the U.S. aircraft carrier Coral Sea of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. With special equipment on board this aircraft carrier, telephone conversations taking place in Libya could allegedly be monitored.

The purpose of this slanderous campaign becomes quite obvious, when we evaluate the behavior of the U.S. military troops stationed in the Middle East area. As stressed in the declaration of the Libyan People's Bureau on International Relations, the U.S. units are on alert. Ships of the U.S. Navy have arrived in the port of Haifa, Israel, with 4,500 soldiers and officers on board. The provocative flights of the U.S. Air Force near the Libyan borders have become more frequent.

At the same time, as REUTER reports from Cairo, a state of emergency has been declared in the western part of Egypt and the armed forces throughout the country are in full combat readiness. According to the Egyptian Government, additional military units have been sent to the Libyan border to transport military equipment. All roads connecting the Egyptian capital with the western part of the country have been closed to traffic. Thus, the military provocations of the United States from the north are complemented by tension at the western Libyan borders.

According to numerous observers, this military and propaganda action against Libya was planned in advance. This is confirmed by the fact that it coincides with the hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft and has not stopped, despite the fact that the accusations against Libya have been refuted. This is why it is not difficult to understand who is taking advantage of the further exacerbation of the political situation in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean. The resumption of provocations against a country which staunchly defends the right of the Arab people of Palestine to achieve their own independent and sovereign state is obviously aimed at obstructing efforts for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict.

HUSAK-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA

LD111038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, left today for a friendly working visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

He is accompanied by Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jaroslav Macek, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Frantisek Salda, head of the Chancellery of the President of the Republic; Frantisek Chlad, deputy departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other officials.

Comrade Gustav Husak was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; departmental heads of the party Central Committee, Jaroslav Molek and Michal Stefanank; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; and other personalities.

HUSAK RECEIVES VISITING ROMANIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

LD101817 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today a delegation of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions of Romania, led by Lina Ciobanu, member of Political Executive Committee of Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council.

Present at the reception was Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

In a friendly talk they praised the Czechoslovak-Romanian mutual relations that develop in keeping with the results of the talks of the highest level party and state delegations in 1981. They pointed to the usefulness of regular working meetings of representatives of trade union centers and organizations that contribute to exchanging experience from all spheres of the work of the trade unions, to promoting friendship between the people of the two countries, and to unifying the proceedings in the effort to ensure peace in the world.

BILAK ADDRESSES 28 NOV CPCZ CC SESSION

AU031801 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Nov 85 p 5

[Report on the speech by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the CPCZ Central Committee session in Prague on 28 November; first paragraph is RUDE PRAVO introduction]

[Text] Comrade Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, spoke on Thursday [28 November] in the discussion at the 16th CPCZ Central Committee session on certain topical issues of foreign policy. We cite from his statement:

Esteemed women and men Comrades. At today's CPCZ Central Committee session we are assessing issues which form the foundations of the further socioeconomic advance of our society. From this follows their close interlinkage with the entire political, ideological, and foreign activity of the party and the state.

The report submitted by Comrade Strougal justly appraises the successes achieved since the 16th congress, and also points out the problems on which it is imperative to concentrate our attention. It can be stated without exaggeration that Czechoslovakia with its economic and technical potential, is making a considerable contribution to the strength of the socialist community and the solution of contemporary international issues.

This has a special significance in our present times, when all antisocialist forces are taking extreme measures just to falsify the picture presented by socialism, the picture of our economy, science, technology, democracy, freedom, human rights, and so forth.

That is why, for instance, even the discussion of whether the increment of the national income will be higher -- or lower -- by two-tenths is significant not merely as a mathematical quantity; it also has a national and international political significance.

All the attempts by various bourgeois politicians, economists, and ideologists to belittle the successes of socialism by preaching about the exhaustion of its internal dynamics are intended to cover up the great social conflicts of bourgeois society and to offer us what they themselves are incapable of coping with. The fact that the socialist countries are not relinquishing central planning but, on the contrary, are searching for further forms of improving it by strengthening the working people's participation in its creation, deepening social production relations, and activating political and social institutions, continues to be like a thorn in their side. It is not our task to revert to old and obsolete things; our task is to search intensively for ways to make better use of the possibilities provided by the socialist system.

The realization of goals and tasks which we have set for ourselves will be affected by the overall situation in the world. Perhaps never in the past has the international situation so strongly affected people's way of thinking and acting as today. Progress in research and development has interlinked the individual continents and nations so closely that everything taking place on our planet concerns everybody. A steadily increasing number of people realize that the new and increasingly dangerous weapons which are cropping up threaten not only individuals or states and peoples with perdition -- they threaten the whole of mankind. This gives rise to the feeling of belonging together, regardless of political system, race, or religious conviction. Mankind's conscience is today making it imperative to put an end to feverish armament on earth and in space.

The struggle between socialism and capitalism has neither been dreamt up, nor artificially evoked by anybody. It is an objective historical process. We are striving for coexistence, for resolving conflicts not by wars, but by peaceful competition. Let history decide which social system is more viable. Capitalism is refusing to accept this competition. On the contrary: It is striving to achieve military supremacy, a confrontation, and a reversal of historical development.

This is the main reason why international relations, which have deteriorated particularly since the end of the seventies, are so often exacerbated. Mankind has truly found itself in a phase of a radical change in its development. Either one will continue the policy of confrontation, that is, feverish armament and mankind's movement toward a nuclear catastrophe -- or the policy of common sense, of the normalization of the entire international atmosphere, creating and consolidating mutual trust among the peoples and states, will win.

The primary task of the foreign policy pursued by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community is to avert a nuclear catastrophe and to consolidate peaceful relations. This was again documented by the Warsaw Pact states at their Sofia session of the Political Consultative Committee in October of this year.

The new foreign-political initiatives and proposals recently submitted by the Warsaw Pact states embrace a whole complex of main international problems, which must be resolved in order that a lasting peace will prevail on earth.

However, we must appraise the situation soberly and realistically. In the same way that there are numerous forces striving for peace and coexistence, there are also considerable and influential forces whom international tension suits far better. It is only thanks to the USSR's prudence and its consistent peace policy that the world has not lost its certainty that mankind will not reach the point from which there would be no return. We do not want to claim that the United States is striving to reach this point; but it remains a fact that the most reactionary forces of imperialism are living in the hope that, by escalating armament, they will weaken the USSR and the entire socialist community and force us to make concessions. How often has the Soviet Union, and socialism in general, been damned and threatened by them. They have declared an ideological, psychological, and technological war on us. All this has to be warded off, while keeping a cool head.

I am recalling this also in order to make us realize that it has been most difficult to pave the way to Geneva. It took almost 7 years; as Comrade Gorbachev said at the Prague conference of the general and first secretaries of the fraternal parties' Central Committees, one had to scale many mountain peaks. The meeting was welcomed by all the world. Geneva has created a new and hopeful process; a new phase of dialogue has begun. It does not need to be proved who has contributed most to this meeting. It is a common feat -- the victory of the mind, the victory of those forces which have long been striving for understanding.

Today, when we evaluate the results adopted during the Geneva deliberations, it must be stated that certain positive results have been noted, even if no specific positive goals have been achieved in such primary issues as disarmament. The positive results are that one has explained more deeply and broadly the mutual approaches to, and positions on, world problems; and that one has expressed the bilateral endeavor to continue the dialogue. This produces a positive influence on the change of the psychological and political atmosphere. The most significant shift was noted in the fact that both sides have declared that a nuclear war must not be fought and cannot be won.

The fact is highly appreciated that both sides have committed themselves not to strive to achieve military supremacy. One has also agreed on possibilities to look for mutually acceptable solutions, connected with a radical cut in the strengths of nuclear arms. Both sides expressed the willingness to work on banning chemical weapons, on the creation of a control system, on the achievement of positive results at the Stockholm confidence-building conference, and also at the Vienna negotiations.

Even though no specific roads have been agreed on for halting feverish armament and for putting a stop to militarization plans, an important and significant step has nevertheless been taken. At the Prague conference, Comrade Gorbachev said: "I appraise the Geneva meeting as useful; it has affirmed the force of the united constructive approach of the socialist countries to basic world problems. The world was again able to convince itself of our realistic approach. We must not exaggerate the results achieved there, or succumb to illusions that all has changed; but it would also be an error to underestimate things. The results of the meeting are better than expected."

At their Prague conference, the top representatives of the Warsaw Pact states unanimously expressed their appreciation for Comrade Gorbachev's work. They affirmed that he had fulfilled expectations, and the task with which he had been charged in Sofia. For this they expressed to him the sincere gratitude of their parties, governments, and countries.

During their mutual meeting, Comrade Husak conveyed to Comrade Gorbachev his thanks for the decision to come to Prague after such strenuous negotiations and to brief the top representatives of the Warsaw Pact states. Comrade Husak stressed that our party and the Czechoslovak people follow with great attention, sympathy, and admiration the peace offensive of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and hold in high esteem Comrade Gorbachev's personal contribution to the normalization of the international situation. This policy reflects the innermost interests of our peoples, and that is also why the Geneva negotiations have evoked such great interest among our people. Comrade Husak assured Comrade Gorbachev that the CPCZ and Socialist Czechoslovakia fully support this policy and will spare no effort for its realization.

We are now entering a period of specific deeds. The policy pursued by the socialist countries, as was formulated in the Sofia documents and in the statement of attitude adopted at the Prague conference, has its own continuity and must be further creatively developed and asserted. We must proceed from the fact that the struggle to fulfill the conclusions of the documents will not be easy or simple. The conflicts are so deep that the road to understanding will be a long one; but even on the longest road one must surely take the first step. Geneva has taken this step. We must also count on the world reaction mobilizing all its forces in order to distort and weaken the Geneva results.

This force must not be underestimated. One must see that the same thing or phenomenon cannot always be viewed in the same way. Different philosophies exist, and this logically leads to different approaches to the appraisal and solution of numerous problems and to the order of their importance. The United States proceeds from the principle -- with which it also came to Geneva -- that the world rests on four pillars: the solution of regional conflicts, adherence to human rights, the normalization of mutual relations, and, as the last pillar, disarmament. Its NATO allies have also identified themselves with this approach. It is to be expected that in the coming period, they also will approach the appraisal of world developments and the enforcement of their opinions according to this schedule.

The socialist countries do not circumvent these problems; but the important thing is how to begin to cure the currently infirm world. The Warsaw Pact states maintain the view that the core of world normalization lies in halting feverish armament and in radically disarming. To use a metaphor, it is no use trying to cure pneumonia by starting to treat the hand.

It is known that the Soviet Union is not opposed to resolving regional conflicts. It has come forward with a whole package of peace proposals and plans: for normalizing the Mideast situation and the situation in the Caribbean and in southern Africa; on what to do to make the Mediterranean an area of stable peace and cooperation; and how to achieve collective security in Asia. It is in favor of creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, a non-nuclear area in the southern Pacific, and so forth. However, it cannot agree to the legalization of economic pressure and the subjugation of developing countries, so that they would have no right to choose their own path of development and to select their friends and allies.

Anyone following developments in the world with the slightest attention will understand that conflicts in Southeast Asia, in Angola, Namibia, Afghanistan, or Central America will be resolved as soon as international capital stops financing, arming, training, and dispatching gangs of new mercenaries to these countries.

In gross contradiction of international law, the United States has declared many areas of the world as the sphere of its vital interests, and it is insisting that everybody respect these interests. Its initiative, submitted in the United Nations, for resolving the regional conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as its claim that all difficulties have been caused by ideology being foisted on others from outside, have been appraised by a large part of the world press as a ridicule of common sense. It is no secret that it is precisely the United States which is foisting its ideology on others.

It is pure nonsense to see the way to resolving conflicts, for instance, in having the Nicaraguan Government, which has emerged from democratic and free elections, sit at the round table together with professional terrorists and assassins hired by the CIA. It is quite obvious that this is aimed at overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government.

The center of world imperialism's aggressive intrigues lies in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and other progressive African states, in which an extensive, undeclared war is being waged with the use of mercenaries. At the same time, the lie is presented to the world that the instability there is being caused by the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other socialist states.

Another significant point is Afghanistan. This state is a UN member with valid legal rights. In spite of this, the imperialist forces have been exacerbating the undeclared war against it from year to year. They have already spent \$1.2 billion on weapons, training, and maintenance of numerous counterrevolutionary gangs which are spreading terror and violence on Afghan territory. More than 200 military camps have been set up in the border areas of Pakistan, where cutthroats are being trained and then sent out to the Afghan territories. In the terminology used by the bourgeois propaganda, they are freedom fighters, fighters for democracy and peace. Time and again the Afghan Government has expressed its willingness to negotiate about the normalization of relations with Pakistan, Iran, and the United States. The USSR, too, has conveyed a clearcut stand on Afghanistan, declaring that it wishes nothing but a progressive peaceful development in that country.

The situation in the Middle East continues to remain one of the most dangerously explosive situations, threatening international peace and security. The responsibility for the continuation of this conflict, which has already cost thousands of lives, is borne by Israel. Tel Aviv is illegally occupying Arab territories, carrying out genocide against the Palestinians, and ignoring the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. It arbitrarily bombs Tunis; but in the eyes of its allies it is a democratic state. Like the Republic of South Africa, Israel would be unable to oppose world public opinion were it not backed by the forces of capital which are concerned with maintaining their positions and with suppressing all that is progressive. Such is the truth about regional conflicts. Solving them using the prescription worked out in Washington cannot eliminate the center of war conflagration and grant the peoples the right to choose their own independent road of development.

Another issue which the NATO states are constantly raising is that of human rights. In this issue we logically have differing views and approaches. This follows from the very essence of our different social systems. One could quote quite specific examples to show that what capitalism presents as human, we consider inhuman. Only under socialism can one begin implementing human rights to their fullest extent, respect human dignity, and establish conditions for a comprehensive and harmonious development of the individual and of society as a whole. What rights has a man who has no guaranteed basic rights -- the right to work, to education -- and who must go begging, entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance? The freedom of a single person, as it is applied by the bourgeois social system, is opposed to the freedom of another person. Under the banner of fighting for human rights, they want to meddle in the affairs of other states no less sovereign than they themselves are. Here we have an attempt to legalize the export of counterrevolution, above all to the socialist and progressively oriented countries. For instance this year, toward the end of September, the week of the U.S. Constitution was held in the United States. It was solemnly declared that the U.S. Constitution, adopted almost 200 years ago, has created a free and just society in that country and has become the beacon for other nations. This is immodest, to say the least. Surely the world has not forgotten that this "democratic" Constitution did not prevent the extinction of Indians, the original inhabitants of America; that blacks do not have fully equal rights to this very day; that the Ku Klux Klan and various other gangs enjoy greater freedom than the working man; that McCarthyism, the modern Inquisition, has been rampant; and that the most reactionary forces were supported, while the progressive forces were persecuted.

We do not claim that everything is already perfect and resolved in the socialist countries; but democracy, freedoms, and human rights are far more perfect and comprehensive here than in the most developed capitalist states. Our propaganda will have to explain these issues in greater depth, showing the real truth about human rights.

Mutual relations are an important pillar of peace. These relations cannot be onesided, as when one country implements in them the policy of peace, and the other shows aggressiveness. In mutual relations, even between states with different social systems, one must emphasize esteem and respect, and the endeavor to set up a mutually advantageous cooperation. The USSR and the other socialist countries have not violated, cancelled, or blocked any international treaty. They do not discriminate against anybody; neither do they impose an embargo on anybody. They do not dictate to anybody which ideology and socio-production relations they should have.

On the other hand, we can constantly witness endeavors to create artificial obstacles for the socialist countries in the issues of economic relations. Under various artificial pretexts, the U.S. ruling circles are trying to renew the economic blockade against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

All firms are deprived of the opportunity to carry out commercial operations with the socialist countries if their production includes U.S. components or is based on U.S. licences.

On 15 November 1985 the American INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE openly reported that the sales of Western technology to the socialist countries should be made dependent on political concessions. Why are they so bold as to voice conditions to us? The socialist states will develop independently of the will of the capitalist states, and we are convinced that the time is not far away when we will also draw abreast of them in technology.

The Sofia conference correctly stressed that one must not waste time; on the contrary, we must develop scientific-technological integration as speedily as possible. We must not permit the West to blackmail us by threatening us with its scientific-technological supremacy. In this connection it is worth mentioning F.-J. Strauss' words a few days ago at his party's congress: namely, that progress in research and development is the panacea that can overcome the Soviet system and thus affirm that communism will never take place.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report justly states that the fruitful cooperation of CEMA countries allows us to look forward to the future with optimism. At the same time it justly underscores that the current state of development in science and technology requires to a far greater extent than heretofore that we ensure this development by a state plan and that we strictly manage and check on its implementation.

The subversionist actions of bourgeois propagandists in the sphere of ideology have increased to an unprecedented extent today. It is their task to introduce nationalism and antisocialism and to spread an apolitical and indifferent attitude to social activity and to social and international life.

The imperialist circles have developed a broad ideological offensive against Asian, African, and Latin American countries. They are foisting on them capitalist stereotypes and "values." They are striving to form and consolidate in these countries those social strata that are capable of serving their own political and economic interests. This ideological expansion of the United States greatly harms these countries and their national interests, undermining their sovereignty and national independence and poisoning the peoples' spiritual life. At the same time this is called free information.

We regard the disarmament issue as the only and main foundation for preserving world peace. Contrary to the United States, we regard this as a priority issue. We consider armament to be a path to war, and disarmament a path to peace. At a time when one must resolve the issues of hunger in the world, illiteracy, the backwardness of former colonial peoples in their development, and issues of serious energy, ecology, and other problems of the present, one is spending \$25,600 annually per soldier, and merely \$450 on education. The absurd nature of U.S. policy lies in the idea that one must arm in order to be able to disarm. According to such logic, one would have to build in order to have things to destroy.

To a certain extent, all aspects of imperialist policy have an antisocialist, and particularly anti-Soviet charge. Now this policy has come to the conclusion that one should try to conquer space and acquire military supremacy once and for all. The program includes the so-called "star wars", presented as a Strategic Defense Initiative. At the same time, its militarist nature has been obvious from the very beginning. Both the world and the American people are being swindled by talk that space armament is merely intended to create a protective shield against the Soviet Union.

In reality such a shield could strengthen the U.S. audacity to unleash a war. Should the United States insist on this program, there will be no hope of achieving disarmament agreements. Yesterday Comrade Gorbachev stressed that the USSR will find an effective answer to this.

Even this perfunctory glance at approaches to the disarmament issue shows how different opinions persist, and that a great effort will be needed to draw the stands closer to each other and to start taking practical disarmament steps. This would not only provide certainties which consolidate peace. It would also provide enormous material and spiritual values needed to resolve the problems facing mankind.

Women and men Comrades, any sign of a turn for the better in international relations is, in the first place, the result of the peace-loving, highly responsible, and constructive policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. The CPCZ and our socialist state are also making their honest contribution to these efforts.

We have earned various attributes for our class-minded and internationalistic principled policy among the open enemies of socialism. This cannot discourage us. We do not deviate from the line of unbreakable alliance, friendship, and close cooperation with the Soviet Union. Many of the tasks we are now resolving are similar to those in the Soviet Union; and we can resolve them successfully only in close cooperation with one another.

The Soviet Union is a great inspiration for us. The successes of the Soviet Communists, and their bold plans, which are concentrated and convincingly expressed in the new edition of the CPSU Program and in other documents which are being prepared for the 27th CPSU Congress, are a powerful incentive for us. All this also inspires us in our preparation for the 17th CPCZ Congress.

We attribute a key significance to the systematic consolidation of the CPCZ's Marxist-Leninist ties with the CPSU. By their scope and depth, and by the dynamics of their development, Czechoslovak-Soviet relations have today achieved the highest level in their total history. They are firm and unwavering. But this does not mean that we should not search, together with our Soviet comrades, for possibilities of making even more effective use of the potential that lies in our mutual cooperation. This applies in particular to the spheres of the economy, science, and technology.

We devote great attention to the development of bilateral contacts with other countries of the socialist community, too. In developing bilateral cooperation, we always keep in mind the strengthening of the fraternal countries' unity and cohesion and of the coordination of their foreign-policy approach.

The Warsaw Pact organization is of decisive significance in the shaping and practical realization of the common life of the socialist countries. We greatly appreciate the fact that two meetings have already taken place between the general and first secretaries of the fraternal parties' Central Committees in renewed spirit. In discussing international issues and developments in our socialist community, a higher degree of coordination has been evidenced.

The declaration which we jointly signed in Sofia again convincingly expresses our readiness to apply new political approaches that correspond to the realities of the present world.

Esteemed women and men Comrades, currently there are 95 communist and workers parties in the world.

The CPCZ has good relations with a large majority of them. At the 16th CPCZ Congress we expressed the view that communist and workers parties should jointly assess issues connected with the problems of the international communist and workers movement. Today we see that the conditions for this are not yet ripe.

In harmony with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, we are consolidating solidarity and political economic cooperation with the countries which have chosen the path of socialist orientation. We are cooperating with all progressive and democratic forces which are conducting a consistent struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism and which are adopting anti-imperialist and patriotic stands. We support and appreciate the activity of countries rallied in the Nonaligned Movement.

The developing countries cannot resolve their urgent problems if feverish armament is not halted, and if the economic pressure of international capital is not alleviated. The developing countries should in fact annually pay \$40 billion in interest alone. This makes the issue of a new economic order even more urgent.

Our attention is primarily directed toward developing peaceful relations and cooperation with the European capitalist states, in which we have been noticing increasing interest in a dialogue with us. We follow with great attention the stand of the FRG, our closest Western neighbor, on the priority issues of European and international security.

We are alarmed by the various appeals for a revision of the borders between European states and for a change in their social and political system, and particularly by the revival of revanchist forces and their encouragement by FRG Government circles.

All the more valuable are the expressions of political realism among those forces in the FRG which are refusing to blindly follow the U.S. Administration in its adventurist armament programs. We are developing a fruitful dialogue particularly with the SPD party, with which we evaluate not only the priority issues of European and worldwide security, but also such problems as, for instance, environmental protection. In this important issue the CSSR is prepared to participate in an enterprising manner in the establishment of broad European cooperation.

In a number of issues in the fight for peace and disarmament, the Social Democrats are adopting positions that are concurrent and close to our own standpoints. We verified this during this year's visit to the FRG, as well as during the recent visit of W. Brandt, SPD chairman and chairman of the Socialist International, to our country. This was also confirmed by the disarmament conference organized in October 1985 by the Socialist International in Vienna.

As you already know from the information supplied by us, in the endeavor to point out to the European public the danger in the U.S. plans to produce binary chemical weapons, and also to prevent their deployment in Western Europe, in September 1985 the GDR and CSSR governments addressed the FRG Government with the proposal to start negotiations on creating a zone free of chemical weapons, which would at first encompass the territories of these three states. The realization of this proposal would not only normalize the situation in the area; it could also mean a substantial step toward banning these arms in the world. The topical nature of this proposal was also reaffirmed during the recent negotiations of Comrades Husak and Honecker. It is surely deplorable that the FRG Government is not supporting this initiative.

The peace movement, in which a steadily increasing number of people are joining, has achieved an unprecedented upsurge, and not only in Europe.

Recently 13 countries of the southern Pacific declared an immense area -- spreading from the Equator to Australia, and from Australia up to the coast of South America -- a nuclear-free zone, where it is forbidden to produce, test, and deploy nuclear arms.

These are actions our socialist state fully supports. We will continue to aid the revolutionary and democratic forces in their fight for peace and a national and social liberation.

Allow me to say a few words about the PRC. In recent years the PRC's development has shown certain positive changes, including its foreign-political course. In the PRC one has abstained from propagating the inevitability of a world war; one is speaking against the militarization of space; one has declared not to be the first to use nuclear arms; one has toned down the propaganda against the socialist countries. In relations between the PRC and the Warsaw Pact states, one has succeeded in improving the atmosphere and in reviving economic, cultural, educational, sports, and other contacts. Czechoslovakia, too, has noted an expansion of bilateral relations with the PRC in the last few years.

Apart from these positive steps, there are quite a number of problems in the principal issues of relations between the PRC and our fraternal countries. Developments in the PRC, and the PRC's course in the international arena, will be soberly appraised by us. In relations with the PRC we will strive for a unified course of the countries of the socialist community. Our line is oriented toward normalizing relations with the PRC.

Women and men Comrades, mankind's future can only be a peaceful future -- because without peace there is no future for mankind. And it is this kind of future that the socialist countries are consistently fighting for. We are living in the hope that the period which we are entering after the Geneva meeting will establish more favorable conditions for removing the danger of a nuclear war. But we must not succumb to any illusions; we must consistently proceed from the current realistic evaluation of social development in the world. We have before us a strong enemy who, even though unwillingly, must nevertheless respect the reality of the socialist world; but he is doing everything to at least prevent the successful development of this world. He must take into account, and adapt himself to, the processes that are taking place in his own countries and throughout the world.

In the nuclear century there is no sensible alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. Such coexistence on the one hand represents a search for the best possible relations and functioning of cooperation, simultaneously with mutual respect for the divergencies in the social systems. On the other hand, it also represents an international class struggle between them, which takes place as a fight for a better social and peaceful future for mankind. It is this very fight that must decide on the main thing: on the merits of the one social system, or the other.

The sharpness of this struggle is shifting more and more noticeably into the ideological sphere. The mass media have the broadest, but also most effective, possibilities for influencing and directing the people's awareness. One must also expect the bourgeois propaganda centers, supported by the extremist forces of imperialism, to interpret the Geneva meeting in a distorted manner in their own interests. The initiative with which Comrade Gorbachev came out in Geneva -- at his last press conference -- has literally surprised them. For a moment they marked time and did not know what to take hold of. They more or less merely quoted him on some things. But it is becoming apparent that they will recover from this. Today's English TIMES writes among other things in a commentary on Comrade Gorbachev's speech yesterday:

"... Although it seemed that last week's summit in Geneva awakened a friendly new atmosphere in U.S. -USSR relations and that the two countries showed goodwill, in reality everything remains almost unchanged. Gorbachev's statements about the Soviet government's willingness to be flexible in approaching the issue of Afghanistan, about the need for a nuclear test ban, and his warning about the U.S. "star wars" program could be expected by us in advance. The West must now wait until the Soviet Government shows (do notice: not the United States, but the Soviet Government!) whether it really intends to realize its good intentions -- but also in the issue of human rights. This will be assessed according to the number of Jews who will be able to emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel." You see how chaotically, falsely, and distortedly they interpret things. The issue of peace, the disarmament agreement must depend on how many Jews will emigrate from the Soviet Union or from other socialist countries. That is why it will be our task to assess the Geneva results realistically and objectively, and to unmask the attempts of the bourgeois propaganda, which will be trying to weaken the contribution of this meeting.

In our foreign policy activities we must continue our efforts by every accessible means to achieve a turn to detente, both in Europe and throughout the world. In the first place this means to achieve the halt to the feverish armament, particularly nuclear armament, to start radically disarming; to ban the deployment of offensive space arms; and to protect mankind against a nuclear catastrophe.

In close coordination with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries, we will take an active part in the creation and consolidation of European and international security on equal principles for every country.

All our plans for the future are directed at strengthening the CSSR's economic, political, and defense strength, and thus also at strengthening the role and place of our state in the struggle for a lasting peace.

MORE ON MITTAG'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Meets With Sinowatz

LD110547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Vienna, 10 Dec (ADN) -- The Austrian federal chancellor, Dr Fred Sinowatz, and Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, had a talk today in Vienna on the further expansion and strengthening of economic relations between the GDR and Austria in 1986.

Guenter Mittag and Dr Fred Sinowatz gave a positive assessment of the results achieved in 1985 in the further strengthening and expansion of economic relations between the two countries. They stated that an active contribution had thus also been made to eliminate tensions and preserving peace. During the talk, concrete measures for 1986 were discussed and agreements were signed.

The two sides described the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva as positive for detente and the international climate. They stressed that concrete steps must now be initiated to prevent a nuclear inferno.

Meets With Kirchsclaeger

LD110554 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Vienna, 10 Dec (ADN) -- During his visit to Vienna, Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was received today by federal president, Dr Rudolf Kirchsclaeger. Dr Kirchsclaeger expressed satisfaction about the fact that overall relations between the GDR and Austria have further strengthened. In the interests of eliminating tensions and safeguarding peace, the Austrian side was undertaking efforts to further strengthen relations with the GDR, he said.

Guenter Mittag also had a talk today with the president of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, Rudolf Sallinger. Rudolf Sallinger described Guenter Mittag's visit as an expression of the continuity in relations between the two countries and expressed his deep satisfaction about the high level achieved in economic relations. President Sallinger said that he would continue to devote great attention to relations with the GDR and to give them his full support.

During his visit Guenter Mittag also met the director general of the state enterprise Voest-Alpine, Dr Richard Kirchweger, for a talk.

STOPH HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH SFRY'S IKONIC

LD110542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1821 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN) -- Now more than ever it is necessary, in the interests of improving international relations, to work with all forces of goodwill to avert a nuclear inferno and safeguard peace.

This was said during a meeting today in Berlin by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Branislav Ikonc, president of the Republic Executive Council of the SR of Serbia, who is in the GDR for discussions at the head of a government delegation.

During the meeting the results of the Geneva summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan were appraised as encouraging and positive.

Both sides stressed the importance of the agreements reached during Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to Yugoslavia in October 1985 for the positive development of relations between the two states. They discussed possibilities for deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation in industry and agriculture, particularly for the period 1986-1990.

HONECKER SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO SFRY

AU051332 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 85 pp 1-2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following congratulatory telegram to Belgrade to Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and to Radovan Vlackovic, president of the SFRY Presidency:

Esteemed comrades:

On the occasion of the SFRY national day I convey most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, and on my own behalf, to the Presidium of the LCY, the Presidency of the SFRY, the fraternal Yugoslav peoples, and to you, personally.

The proclamation of the SFRY 40 years ago is a significant landmark in the development of Yugoslavia. It was the result of the heroic struggle of the Yugoslav peoples for national and social liberation, against fascism and reaction, which was led by the Communists headed by Comrade Josip Broz Tito. In a historically short time the appearance of your country changed fundamentally, and decisive changes in the life of the Yugoslav peoples took place. The achievements in socialist construction, which I once again noted during my recent official friendship visit, are recognized with respect and esteem by the Communists and all working people of the GDR. We follow with sympathy the great efforts of the citizens of your country to consolidate their socialist achievements and achieve the further flourishing of your homeland.

It fills us with pleasure that the relations between our two friendly socialist states are developing dynamically and have reached a high level. Rest assured that we will continue to do everything -- in the spirit of the concluded agreements -- to deepen the fruitful cooperation between the SED and the LCY, between the GDR and the SFRY, for the benefit of our people. In this we act according to our common concern, to safeguard peace and strengthen socialism in the world.

From the bottom of my heart I wish the Communists and all working people further successes in their progress on the path of socialism, which will receive new stimuli from the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress.

Esteemed comrades, please also accept my best wishes for further successes in your responsible activities, for good health, and personal well-being.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, congratulated Milka Planinc, chairwoman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

STOPH HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH MSZMP'S MARJAI

LD110047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 10 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR and Hungary are determined to support an end to the arms race on earth and prevent its spread into space by means of political dialogue with all the forces of reason and realism. This was stressed in a talk in Berlin between Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR council of Ministers, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is in the GDR for discussions in his capacity as chairman of the GDR Hungary Economic Committee. The two politicians stressed the position on the basic issues of war and peace contained in the Sofia Declaration and expressed in the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact.

The two sides stated with satisfaction that bilateral relations are shaping successfully in all spheres of social life. They stressed the importance of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Hungary until the year 2000, which was signed in October 1985 and which introduced a new stage in cooperation between the two countries. Efforts were thus aimed at mastering problems in science and technology in order to strengthen the economic power of the two countries and contribute to the strengthening of the socialist community of states.

SECURITY ORGANS DETAIN FUERCH GANG MEMBER

AU042155 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov - 1 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Verlin (ADN) -- On 28 November 1985 the GDR security organs stopped and detained (West) Berlin resident Lars Benn at the GDR Staaken border crossing point. As a paid agent of the criminal Fuerch gang which is well-known to the courts, he participated in the organization and perpetration of subversive acts in abuse of the transit agreement. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CUBA -- Havana, 5 Dec (ADN) -- Measures toward realizing joint projects of industrial and agricultural development in Cuba, as well as Cuban supplies to the GDR, were central points at a session of the economic commission of the two countries. It concluded in Havana today with the signing of a protocol. The main points of scientific-technological cooperation for the coming 5-year plan period, as well as the continuation of governmental agreements on cooperation in the production and processing of sugar and citrus fruits, were agreed upon. The collaboration of combines of the GDR in the erection and reconstruction of primary industrial plants, in the processing of sugar cane, citrus fruits, and bananas, in building up a capable ceramic industry and in the plans for the textile and food industries was highly valued by the Cuban side. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2006 GMT 5 Dec 85 LD]

STOPH 29 NOV SPEECH AT PEOPLE'S CHAMBER

AU040601 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov-1 Dec 85 pp 3-5

[Speech by GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph introducing 1986 national economic plan draft bill at 12th People's Chamber session in Berlin on 29 November]

[Text] Esteemed deputies, on the agenda today are the discussion and adoption of the draft bill on the 1986 national economic plan. The tasks set by this draft bill are aimed at the further universal strengthening of the GDR as a socialist peace state. As has again been affirmed at the 11th SED Central Committee session, the policy of the SED and of our socialist worker-peasant state is aimed at the welfare of the people and at strengthening socialism.

With the 1986 national economic plan we consistently continue the course of the main task, of the unity of economic and social policy. The material and cultural living standard of the people will be gradually raised on the basis of a high rate of development of socialist production, increased efficiency, scientific-technological progress, and increased labor productivity. The advantages of socialism are to be more and more effectively combined with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. What is needed here is to achieve top performances in decisive fields.

As Comrade Erich Honecker declared at the meeting with the chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, in resolving these tasks we can rely on the fact that among the citizens of all classes and strata the realization is deeply rooted "that high performances for strengthening socialism are the most effective contribution to consolidating peace."

Great Surge of Mass Initiative for the 11th Party Congress

The 1986 national economic plan rests on solid foundations. In preparation for the 11th SED Congress there has been a great surge in the mass initiative of the workers, cooperative peasants, intelligentsia, and all other working people. The GDR's national economy possesses a material-technical base that has reached a high technological level. It is being purposefully expanded and more and more effectively utilized.

Our system of management and planning in the national economy has stood the test in the transition to comprehensive intensification. It is being constantly perfected and adjusted to the requirements of the coming years. This is being done on the basis of consistent application of democratic centralism. In the discussion of the national economic plan, over 2.2 million working people have taken the floor; they have made about 735,000 proposals, suggestions, and critical remarks regarding the development of performance resources and for improving working and living conditions. The stability of our economy is not least guaranteed by the constantly closer and more effective economic cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries.

Under the slogan "High Performances for the Benefit of the People and for Peace -- Forward to the 11th SED Congress," outstanding performances have been accomplished in the trade union-organized socialist competition.

The working people in the industrial sectors have achieved a M2.572 billion lead in net production plan fulfillment and a M2.699 billion lead in industrial commodities production. The building workers have fulfilled their pledges and have handed over to users 174,014 newly-built or modernized apartments -- 7,784 more than provided for by the plan.

In agriculture, above-average performances were again accomplished. This is evident from the fact that we obtained this year the highest grain crop in our country's history and from the high yields of other field crops. The cooperative peasants and workers in livestock production are fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan targets.

The transport workers are fulfilling the increased transportation targets with high discipline and dedication.

Exemplary performances for the universal strengthening and the reliable protection of our worker-peasant state were accomplished by our youth within the framework of the FDJ's "Ernst Thaelmann Drive." Results of importance for the national economy were primarily achieved by the FDJ youth brigades and young researchers collectives, at the youth projects, in the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" (MMM) movement, and the other economic initiatives of the GDR youth organization.

Noteworthy achievements in science and technology and in introducing modern technologies provide evidence of the creativeness of the intelligentsia, innovators, and rationalizers. Increased efficiency is reflected in the substantial lowering of costs, especially of production input, per unit of national income.

The Working People Are Doing Their Best up to the Last Working Day of the Year

The Council of Ministers conveys its thanks to all working people for these excellent performances. We are firmly convinced that our country's working people will also do their best in the remaining weeks of this year, right up to the last working day, in order to:

- implement the 1985 plan, and to deliberately overfulfill it day after day and week after week,
- conscientiously fulfill the adopted pledges, and
- ensure a good plan start at the transition to the new 5-year plan.

Esteemed deputies, in the current international situation the universal strengthening of socialism and the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states are of particular importance. In their Sofia declaration the Warsaw Pact countries have expressed their joint determination to increase the effectiveness of collaboration in all fields on the basis of harmonious linking of national and international interests. They are determined to increasingly pool their efforts to achieve a dynamic socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries on the basis of the accelerated scientific-technological progress, and to further increase the prosperity of their peoples. At the same time the constantly more effective utilization of the economic potential creates the prerequisites for ensuring that the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and NATO will succeed neither in winning military superiority over the states of socialism, nor in economically blackmailing them.

The GDR is making its creative contribution by cooperating within the organization of the Warsaw Pact and within CEMA.

As result of the arms buildup and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, the international situation continues to be strained. The plans of the U.S. Administration for the militarization of outer space are greatly worrying the peoples. The military reaching for outer space would touch off a new round of the arms race that would exceed anything that has existed in this field to date, and would foil any effective steps for arms limitation and disarmament.

That is why in the Sofia declaration the GDR, together with its allies, appealed to the governments and peoples of all countries of Europe and the other continents, to join forces in the struggle against the danger of total annihilation threatening mankind, so as to resolve all international problems -- even the most ticklish and involved ones -- by political means, through negotiations and a constructive dialogue on the basis of giving consideration to the legitimate interests of both sides. Differences in world outlook, in political and other convictions, must not be an obstacle to this.

The Goal: Warding Off Any Threat of War

It was and will remain the main goal of socialist foreign policy to safeguard peace, to eliminate the threat of nuclear war -- of any war altogether -- and to develop international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. The international conditions for this have become more favorable through the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. After a long time, the direct dialogue between the two world powers on basic questions of our time -- the safeguarding of world peace by halting the arms race on earth and its nonexpansion to outer space -- has been opened at the highest level.

Despite the continuing serious differences of opinion, agreement was reached on a number of questions, which is likely to create the necessary confidence for the clarification of unresolved problems. The statement of the highest representatives of the USSR and the United States in a joint document, that no nuclear war must be unleashed, is of particular importance. Both sides emphasized the importance of preventing any war between them -- be it nuclear or conventional -- and declared that they were not striving to obtain military supremacy.

The GDR Is Pursuing a Policy of Intensive Dialogue

With the Geneva summit meeting the foundations were laid for further negotiations on the decisive questions of war and peace. What is now needed is to turn the opportunities that have been gained into practical deeds. The Warsaw Pact countries, and primarily the USSR -- as they confirmed at the meeting of leading representatives on 21 November 1985 in Prague -- will make every effort to achieve concrete agreements to contain the arms race and to consolidate peace.

The cooperation of the states regarding the peaceful utilization of outer space, the decisive reduction of the nuclear potentials, an interim agreement on intermediate-range missiles -- all this would make the situation in the world more stable and the life of the peoples more secure.

This also goes for the limitation of conventional armament and armed forces, for effective steps to restrict and eventually completely ban chemical weapons, for the establishment of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and for binding agreements to strengthen the renunciation of force and augment confidence in relations between states. And, finally, this also goes for the elimination through negotiations of hotbeds of conflicts and tensions which are threatening peace not only in the regions concerned but throughout the world. Which reasonable person would not be in favor of bringing down the military balance to the lowest possible level, tangibly lowering armament expenditures, and using the funds thus released for resolving those global problems that are confronting mankind?

The peace program of socialism is based in the principle of equality and equal security. It shows the way out of the dangers that are threatening mankind. It is suited to encourage the forces of peace and realism in the world and to bring them together for joint action. The GDR supports these proposals with all its might. That is why it is pursuing a policy of intensive dialogue with all political and societal forces which regard the preservation and safeguarding of peace as the most important task of the times.

Before the honorable members of the Chamber we express our most cordial thanks to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council chairman, for his untiring work and initiative aimed at the preservation of peace and restoration of detente.

Our goal is collaboration for peace, and the peaceful coexistence, of states with different social systems through expanding relations with equal rights and a multifaceted cooperation free of any discrimination, to the mutual advantage. With its activities for the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons and a corridor free of nuclear theater weapons in the center of Europe, along the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the GDR has made a contribution to the easing of the military confrontation on our continent, which has met with a broad international response.

The reduction of military and political confrontation is also the goal for which our republic is working at the Stockholm conference and at the Vienna negotiations, together with its allies. At the same time, the GDR is an effective representative of the socialist policy of peace, and detente in the United Nations, at the Geneva disarmament conference, and in other international bodies.

In word and deed the GDR is seeking to achieve a consistent and balanced advancement in the process of European security and cooperation which began well over a decade ago in Helsinki. The GDR is working for developing even more the fields of joint interests and advantage on the basis of implementing all principles and stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act.

We include the FRG in our endeavors to strengthen peaceful coexistence as the only reasonable and feasible form of cooperation and of survival of states with different social systems. The decisive element in our relations with the FRG is the observance of our peace doctrine -- to do everything to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, but only peace. Hence it would be fully and entirely in the spirit of the Geneva declaration of the highest representatives of the USSR and the United States if both German states, in compliance with their special responsibility for peace and security in Europe, were to undertake at this particular time efforts to reduce the danger of a nuclear war, prevent the militarization of outer space, and halt the arms race on earth.

Improvement of GDR-FRG Relations Is Possible

Both by its declarations and by its practical actions in interstate relations the GDR is proving its willingness for normal cooperation between the two sovereign German states, which at the same time serves peace. At the same time we cannot help taking into account the resistance put up by influential FRG forces to a normalization of our relations. The sooner the wishful thinking of a "German Reich within the borders of 1937," the twaddle of an allegedly "unresolved German question," and the presumptuous claim of wanting to speak on behalf of "all Germans" are given up, the better can a normal, good-neighborly cooperation develop.

The joint declaration by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl of 12 March 1985 in Moscow clearly states: The inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are fundamental conditions for peace. We will continue in our policy to proceed from the premise that an improvement of relations between the GDR and the FRG is possible if both sides let themselves be guided by realism, loyalty to treaties, and goodwill, and of course by respect for sovereignty, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs.

In the GDR's international activities cooperation with the states and peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America that is based on truly equal rights and solidary cooperation always plays an important role. Every day international events show clearly how much the imperialist course of confrontation and arms buildup is directed against these countries as well. Imperialism threatens the countries and peoples of these continents politically, military and economically, and its worldwide war plans call their existence into question. It wants to deny them the right to decide for their own fate themselves, fan tensions and conflicts, and it is using aggressive, racist regimes as stooges in its struggle against the demand of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for peace, independence, and social progress.

The far-reaching agreement on basic questions of international life provides an opportunity for the close collaboration of real socialism with the forces of the national liberation in the international arena, for peace and social progress. This was reflected last but not least in the work of the 40th UN General Assembly. In the socialist German state these states and peoples will always find a time-tested reliable partner and friend.

Economic Strategy, Tested in Life, Is Being Further Implemented

Esteemed deputies, with the 1986 National Economic Plan the SED's economic strategy, which has stood its test in life, will be further implemented in compliance with the quickly rising requirements of the scientific-technological revolution and our societal development. This is reflected in the specific goals set for next year.

The 1986 National Economic Plan basically aims at increasing national income by 4.4 percent over the 1985 figures. This includes a reduction by 2.2 percent of the specific production input per unit of national income, and a 4-percent reduction of the materials and other materials input per unit of industrial goods production.

Net production in industry is to go up 8.5 percent and industrial commodity production 4.3 percent, which reflects the task of continuing and intensifying the strategy of refinement, accelerating product turnover, and generally consistently utilizing qualitative growth factors.

The planned 8.1 percent increase of labor productivity and the 2.2 percent reduction in prime costs require higher scientific-technical performances and a high level of production organization everywhere, and especially the improvement of continuity, in regard to which there are still substantial reserves.

In the building sector, building production is to be raised 3.2 percent, which is connected with the task of creating 209,200 apartments, implementing increasing building performances for accumulation [fuer die Akkumulation] and to achieve a further performance increase regarding repairs and maintenance works. The struggle to raise labor productivity in the building sector by 5.2 percent requires the most efficient organization of construction work at all building sites and on all projects.

Extensive Funds for Raising the People's Living Standard

In agriculture, a crop production of 47.8 decitons of grain units per hectare of cultivated area and an increase in slaughter cattle production is planned. To this end scientific-technological progress must be consistently utilized in connection with the experiences of cooperative peasants for exploiting the performance reserves per hectare and per animal while at the same time improving the input-output ratio.

Higher demands are also ensuing for the export capacity of our economy. Turnover in trade with the socialist countries continues to rise and the requirements regarding the export structure are substantially increasing. A factor of decisive importance for ensuring the dynamic growth of the GDR national economy is the deepening and expanding of the scientific-technological and economic relations with the USSR and the other CEMA countries. As in the past, next year's national economic plan also provides for important tasks regarding the expansion of trade and economic relations with developing countries. At the same time the economic capacity of our national economy offers substantial possibilities for an increasing turnover in trade with capitalist countries. This trade is to be further expanded on the basis of mutual advantage and equal rights.

On the basis of the planned development of the national economic capacity, the material and cultural living standard of the people will also continue to increase in 1986. The housing construction program will be purposefully continued. Extensive material and financial means are earmarked for social welfare sectors, for culture and arts, recreation, physical culture, and sports. The net money incomes and quantity of commodities available for the supply of the people are to go up by 4 percent each. The successful implementation of the 1986 national economic plan makes it necessary to proceed everywhere consistently from the requirements of the new phase of our economic strategy.

Here the all-decisive aspect is to set higher targets with regard to the national economic effectiveness of science and technology, to consistently fulfill the key technology targets and thus to live up to the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution. Of prime importance are the comprehensive development of micro-electronics and its application to modern computer technology, to automated design and production preparation and to the creation of flexible automatic production systems, new processing technologies, new materials, and the entire field of biotechnology.

The 1986 National Economic Plan sets important tasks in this respect, whose implementation is aimed at ensuring a quicker modernization of production, more top performances and greater efficiency. Permit me to single out a few facts to substantiate this.

For all combines the task has been set to create at every parent enterprise pilot units for computer-aided production preparation. Altogether 500 computer-aided work units [Arbeitsstationen] are to be set up in 1986. For this project and for other automation and rationalization projects in the economy, science and administration, as well as for exports it is planned to produce in 1986 17,500 personal computers, 125 large electronic data processing plants and 330 small computers, and to put them to use on a large scale in the GDR. In addition, another 13,000 new industrial robots will be put into operation.

Material-Saving Work Processes

Automation is of great importance for our further progress toward higher productivity and efficiency. The projects provided for by the plan in this respect permit productivity increases of between 300 and 600 percent and map out the road to lastingly ensuring high performances. Eight projects, including six to be completed by the 11th party congress, are to be put into permanent operation in 1986, and 16 new projects are to be started next year.

Science and technology will increasingly be focused on introducing new processing technologies, or on spreading them more quickly. This applies for example to such material-saving processing processes as high-quality casting, cold-impact forming, and powder metallurgy. The science and technology plan also contains important tasks for the development and utilization of new materials and the increase in biotechnological production.

By a still more pronounced refinement in every branch and every production phase, more and qualitatively better products are to be produced in 1986 from roughly the same amount of raw materials. While reducing the specific material input it is necessary to resolve the task of achieving a renewal share [Erneuerungsanteil] in production of 28 percent, and of raising the share of products with the "Q" quality mark in industrial goods production to 23.9 percent. What is involved here -- let me stress this again -- are products which, as regards their utility characteristics and quality, and their production cost, comply with top international standards. These standards must be a yardstick for the entire reproduction process. This goes for the tasking workbooks, the quality control systems, and sales.

I would also like to stress the plan task of saving by means of scientific-technological measures more than 500 million man hours and reducing the specific consumption of energy by 13 million metric tons of brown coal equivalent, of rolled steel by 515,000 metric tons, of copper by 2,800 metric tons, of aluminium by 9,600 metric tons, and of cement by 368,000 tons. In addition, 31.5 million tons of secondary raw materials are earmarked for reuse in production.

In the process of plan preparation, special emphasis was attached to ensuring that all technological changes be effected in close cooperation with the working people and the trade union leaderships, and that they involve an improvement of working conditions for the working people. By utilizing the findings of the scientific organizations of labor, work hardships for another 86,600 working people are to be eliminated. The managers at the enterprises and institutions will have to generally pay attention to ensuring that work is made easier, that health hazards are reduced and eliminated, and that the problem of monotonous work resolved. This also includes appropriate social and hygiene facilities and a good supply of the workers at the enterprise.

Tapping Reserves Jointly With Local Organs

In the process of comprehensive intensification the tapping of local reserves for raising the output and efficiency of the national economy and improving working and living conditions within the framework of regional rationalization is acquiring more and more importance. The ministers will see to it in their spheres of responsibility that the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions tap these important reserves jointly with the local state organs.

In the combines, the academies, universities, higher technical schools and other scientific institutions we have great scientific-technological potential for resolving these cardinal tasks. The number of persons employed in research and development is to grow by 5.6 percent. The funds allotted to science and technology will be increased 10.6 percent. Research at the academies and at higher schools is to largely comply with the requirements as regards the economic and scientific-technological development of the combines, and is to be organized on the basis of contracts in accordance with economic viewpoints.

The agreed cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, for the purposeful implementation of which the 1986 national economic plan contains the appropriate tasks, is of decisive importance for the successful implementation of decisive projects in the field of science and technology.

The government is convinced that the scientists, engineers, designers, and technicians, that the tens of thousands of innovators, rationalizers, and exemplary workers, and of course particularly our young people, will do their best to honorably fulfill these difficult and at the same time inspiring tasks to the glory of our socialist GDR.

Esteemed deputies, a basic aim of the 1986 national economic plan is to further strengthen the energy base of the GDR. At the Scheibe open-pit mine full operation has started ahead of schedule, and at the large open-pit mines of Reichwalde and Breitenfeld mining is being prepared. We are consistently continuing the course of meeting growing demand by comprehensive utilization of our own energy resources and by an efficient use of energy.

Our Energy Base Will Be Further Expanded

Next year a total of 314 million metric tons of raw brown coal are to be produced. The production of electric energy is to be raised to 114.5 billion kilowatt hours. Special importance is attached to the production of refined fuels from brown coal, such as briquettes, high-temperature coke, dust coal, and city gas. Additional prerequisites are being created for refining brown coal to high-quality gaseous and liquid fuels and chemical raw materials.

The working people in the coal and power industry proved last winter that they are capable of ensuring the stable supply of the national economy with fuels and power even under extreme weather conditions. Our thanks for these great achievements are linked with the conviction that in the coming months, too, the fuel and power supply for the national economy and for the population will be constantly ensured. It is necessary to ensure a stable operation at the open-pit mines in all weather conditions, by careful handling and servicing of the equipment and the coal transport installations, and to fulfill the plan day after day.

By repair and maintenance work according to plan at the power plants, power production in compliance with demand must be ensured, and especially during peak-load hours a high power plant capacity must be guaranteed. All sectors of the national economy can effectively support the great efforts of coal miners and power industry workers by using fuels and power economically. That is why the stipulated quotas must be observed with discipline.

The working people in ore mining and in the metallurgical and potash industry have been assigned the task of raising net production to 108 percent and industrial commodity production to 102.7 per cent, and thus of creating decisive prerequisites for supplying the national economy with rolled steel, nonferrous metals and fertilizers, and for boosting exports. With their refined products they help effectively support the innovation processes in machinebuilding, electrical engineering and electronics, and in other fields. High-quality special and specific materials for microelectronics are to be produced in increasing quantities. At the same time it is necessary to make most efficient use of the modern metallurgy production capacities that have been created in the past few years, so as to turn out more high-quality rolled steel and reduce production input generally, but also in the metallurgical industry itself.

In the potash industry efforts are to be focused on effective exploitation of deposits, and product quality is to be further improved.

Higher Refinement of Chemical Basic Materials

High performance and efficiency targets are set for the chemical industry. With an increase in industrial goods production to 103.9 percent and in net production to 109.3 percent ambitious tasks for developing the production of raw materials and other materials on a domestic basis and for the highest-possible refinement of the products have to be solved. The degree of production innovation is to be increased from 25 percent in 1985 to 29-30 percent in 1986. Comprehensive measures in research and development have to be carried out in 1986 in order to achieve the expansion of carbochemical production on the basis of domestic brown coal envisaged up to 1990.

In 1986 higher refinement of available crude oil will be consistently continued. By utilizing new capacities for the deeper cracking of crude oil in Schwedt and Leuna the share of light products has to be increased to 65 percent in 1986. If it necessary to create -- by more efficient utilization of crude oil and natural gas -- the preconditions for increasing production of such important organic basic chemicals as methanol to 205 percent, butadiene to 108 percent, and olefins to 114 percent. New products for ensuring a better supply to the economy and the population and for export are to be developed and supplied by the pharmaceutical industry, the chemical fibre industry, and industries processing plastics and elastics.

Geology has to make a decisive contribution for expanding the domestic mineral raw material base with the research and exploration projects planned for 1986. With these projects further reserves in natural gas, brown coal, natural raw potassic salt, fluorite and barite, as well as of raw materials for the construction material, glass, and ceramics industries are to be explored, the supply of ground-water is to be increased, and further geothermal resources are to be tapped. The working people in our natural gas fields bear great responsibility for ensuring total production readiness under all conditions, and meeting the demand of the national economy at any time.

For the glass and ceramics industry the 1986 national economic plan provides for an increase in net production to 106.9 percent and in industrial goods production to 104.2 percent. The main issues are development and production of high-quality consumer goods and ancillary supplies for the economy.

In line with the increasing demand of the population and the high requirements of foreign markets a broad assortment of new attractive and modern household glass and crystal products as well as household and hotel porcelain is to be supplied. In order to considerably improve the supply of high-quality sheet glass to the national economy float glass production is to be increased from 5.5 million square meters this year to 23.5 million square meters. By establishing a technical institute for preparing the production of new ceramics materials, preconditions are created for producing wear-resistant and corrosion-resistant construction elements which endure high temperatures.

Increasing Labor Productivity by Extensive Intensification

In the struggle for higher labor productivity on the basis of extensive intensification in all fields of the national economy the working people of the metal-working industry bear great responsibility. It mainly depends on them to introduce the most recent results of science and technology into production. By supplying modern machinery and equipment based on the general application of microelectronics, robot technology, and automation, they make a considerable contribution to increasing the technical level of production in all fields of the national economy. In order to fulfill these tasks net production is to be raised to 110.5 percent and industrial goods production to 106 percent. As a result of the scientific technological revolution, demand in our country and for exports is changing more and more quickly. The high growth and the shaping of the production structure is to be adjusted to that.

In 1986 further automated manufacturing stages have to be created in line with the main direction of automatization. With these projects exemplary solutions come into existence for a high increase of labor productivity and the higher flexibility of production while at the same time working and living conditions of the working people are improved. This also constitutes an important contribution to meeting the rapidly increasing demand in ancillary supplies and spare parts.

In correspondence with our economic strategy essential tasks for saving material and energy are to be fulfilled by developing new products. This can be seen from international comparisons, reduction in material input and improvement of the plan targets concerning the economical use of energy constitute significant reserves for the economical use of material and increased competitiveness on foreign markets.

All those manufacturing finished products are faced with the task of ensuring a stable supply of spare parts and expendable parts for their products. Everybody knows from his own experience how much trouble can be eliminated by doing this.

Production of Consumer Goods -- Task of All Combines

The 1986 National Economic Plan is aiming at developing consumer goods production in such a way that the increasing demands of the population can be met better and better.

This is a task of high political importance which is faced by all combines. It is envisaged to increase the supply of finished products for the population in comparison with 1985 to 104 percent by light industry, to 105.5 percent by the chemical industry, to 107.3 percent by machine-building, to 104.4 percent by wood and agricultural industry, and to 108 percent by the construction industry.

The population, however, does not only expect more consumer goods. Quality and function, easy handling, pleasing design, and modern appearance are of equal importance. The researchers, developers and designers are called upon to better and better meet the increasing demands of our population with new ideas and original solutions.

We pay great attention to the wishes of young people for modern clothes and for products for sport and meaningful leisure activities. At the same time the young people also assume responsibility for expanding consumer goods production. As a result of the 12th FDJ Parliament 18 projects have been established in which our youth's initiative for producing youth clothes, sports and leisure clothes, entertainment electronics, two-wheel vehicles, and toys becomes effective.

Increasing Output and Lower Input in Construction

Esteemed deputies, with the 1986 plan an important part of the path has been realized which was outlined by the Eighth Construction Conference of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, particularly in the concluding speech of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, for the implementation of the new stage of economic strategy in the construction sector up to the year 1990. The 1986 national economic plan provides for a production increase in the construction sector of a total of M1.5 billion. Net production is to increase by 5.2 percent.

The increasing production output of the construction sector is to be carried out with a decreasing input in raw materials, other materials, energy, and transportation. Economic efficiency in building is to be considerably increased in general. Of particular importance in this respect is the reduction of the specific input of rolled steel by 6.2 percent, of sawn timber by 3.9 percent, and of cement by 5.0 percent. Already in 1986 a considerable part of the objective to reduce construction input by another 10 percent compared with 1985 and to reduce building time by 15 percent over the next 5 years is to be achieved. In 1986 the efforts and initiatives of all those working in the construction sector are to be increasingly directed at adjusting the construction capacities and their application to the changed construction structure in the GDR national economy. In housing construction modernization, maintenance, and repairs of existing apartments are gaining even more importance. A large share of this is to be carried out in urban areas where more than 60 percent of the apartments which will be handed over to the population in 1986 are to be constructed by closely linking new construction and modernization.

More Building Materials for the Population

In 1986 the state owned kreis construction companies, the cooperative and private construction workers, the construction departments of the building enterprises, and the agricultural building capacities in villages are faced with important tasks in modernizing and repairing buildings.

In order to further improve the supply to the population, a supply of building materials and consumer goods at value of more than M2 billion is envisaged. In 1986 building materials for reconstruction and modernization, for carrying out repairs, as well as for building with energy-saving methods, particularly using domestic raw materials and secondary raw materials, are to be produced on a larger scale.

In agriculture and the foodstuffs industry the national economic plan for next year is aimed at repeating and further developing the results achieved in 1984 and 1985. This is the basis for the stable supply of foodstuffs to the population and the increasing supply of raw materials to industry. We orient the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers toward increasing crop production in such a way that fodder supply can be ensured from our own procurement. The plan provides for a total production of 29.7 million metric tons of grain units, among them 10.9 million metric tons of grain. The state procurement of vegetables is to amount to 1,450,000 metric tons, that of fruit to 743,000 metric tons. This first and foremost requires us to further raise soil fertility, the quality of cultivation and intercultivation work, and to carry out fertilizing, plant protection, and irrigation more efficiently.

Procurement of Livestock Production Increasing

In evaluating the best experiences it is important to apply the plot-related maximum-yield concepts concerning all crops with even greater consistency and in higher quality. The planned measures for expanding irrigation are to be carried out completely and punctually.

In 1986 production of slaughter animals is to be increased to 2,585,000 metric tons; in order to fulfill supply and export tasks it is mainly important to increase the procurement of slaughter cattle. At the same time it is necessary to ensure the stable development of egg procurement and milk production and the further increase of wool procurement. The efficiency of livestock production is to be raised. Animal losses are to be further reduced. Specific fodder consumption is to be reduced by at least 1 percent. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the experiences of the best and to utilize them for improving stable-related maximum-yield concepts. The 1986 plan proceeds from the fact that the individual production of cooperative peasants and workers on their farms, of the members of the association of small gardeners, settlers, and small livestock breeders, and other small producers is to be further actively promoted and to be utilized even better for supplying the population.

The initiatives of the cooperative peasants and agricultural workers will be supported in 1986 by a larger supply of machinery, equipment, fertilizers, plant protection products, pesticides, protective foils, and other materials. The effective use of these materials and the heedful care for the technical equipment are increasingly gaining importance.

In 1986 forestry is faced with the task of producing 10.5 million cubic meters of rough wood for the national economy and consumer goods at a value of more than M200 million for the supply to the population. For reproducing forests cultivation measures concerning young woods are to be carried out on 42,000 hectares, afforestation is to be ensured on an area of 22,000 hectares, and forest protection is to be further improved.

Railroad-men and all other working in the transportation sector bear a high responsibility for transporting all goods produced in our economy to the consumer quickly and without losses, punctually and with the lowest-possible costs. Commuter, school, and tourist transport is of equal importance and has to be organized and carried out in such a way that the demands of the working people are met better and better. The 1986 plan envisages an increase in goods transport performance on railroads to 101.6 percent and in inland navigation to 109.2 percent.

Establishment of Ferry Service With the Soviet Union

Rapid freight traffic is to be expanded and the use of containers and pallets is to be intensified. In order to fulfill these tasks the intensification of transport processes will be consistently continued. In freight traffic the specific transport input is to be reduced by 3-3.5 percent by coordinated cooperation of all sectors of the economy. In 1986 the increase of railroad efficiency will be purposefully continued by the electrification of another 296 kilometers of track. In the fourth quarter of the next year a ferry service between the GDR and the Soviet Union is to be established.

The performances of the post and telecommunications sector for supplying the population and the national economy are to be raised by 3 percent over the next year. Priority is given to the expansion of the network of public pay phones for the toll-line dialing system and the new installation of 56,000 telephone connections. In the post and newspaper sector the duration of main-service is to be shortened and service at the post-office counters is to be improved.

In the water economy it is envisaged to purposefully continue the measures for ensuring a potable water supply for the population in accordance with demand and the required quality and for developing water supplies for new building areas. The capacity of the waterworks will be increased by 2.7 percent, that of the purification plants by 3.1 percent.

We draw attention of the local state organs to energetically promoting and supporting the readiness of the population in small towns and villages to participate in solving the tasks of water supply and waste-water treatment. In 1986 91.7 percent of all households are to be hooked up to central potable water systems, and 71.7 percent are to be hooked up to waste-water drains. The tasks set for economical water supply are to be consistently fulfilled in all sectors of the national economy. The plan is based on guaranteeing increased production with a constant water input.

The set projects are to be purposefully realized for the protection of the natural environment, particularly for keeping air and water clean, as well as for the utilization or harmless elimination of waste products, and for reducing noise. In this respect the measures for recycling valuable materials and for the more economical use of energy through desulfurization of wastegas in energy production are of particular importance.

Distinguished deputies: For the further development of the material-technological basis M3.1 billion of investment resources will be available for next year. They are to be put to use in the following focal areas:

- rationalization and modernization of production and introduction of key technologies;
- development of the energy and raw material basis and higher refinement;
- increase of production of high-quality consumer goods;
- housing construction, and
- increase of the national economic export power.

In line with the extensive intensification modernization will be the main way of reproducing basic assets in the coming year, too.

This requires that we ensure the unity of maintenance, output-increasing general repairs, application of new ultramodern equipment, and modernization of the existing basic assets in management and planning. This is linked with increasing demands on the efficiency of production of a company's own means of rationalization in all fields. The volume of a company's production of its own means of rationalization is to be increased to at least 115 percent compared with 1985.

Using New Capacities in a Stable Way From the Beginning

Through the comprehensive application of specific solutions of automation on the basis of microelectronics, the scientific-technological level of the means of rationalization must be visibly increased. The speedy development of efficient capacities for the production of means of rationalization in the combines of the equipment industry should contribute to accelerating the speed of modernizing basic assets by supplying structural components, machine tools, and other equipment.

As experience teaches the qualified preparation and consistent realization of the investment projects require strict management and the full acceptance of personal responsibility by those who commission the investment. It is necessary to realize the investment projects within the shortest periods, to ensure the planned useful effect, and to guarantee that all preconditions are created for putting new capacities into service so that they are used in a stable way from the very beginning and are certainly fully used in various fields. These are needs dictated by economic reason and at the same time are preconditions for further increasing the economic production results. This is also the aim of the targets contained in the plan for reducing input -- particularly by reducing building time -- and for minimizing the share of construction.

Over the next few weeks and before the end of this year it is important to put on a contractual basis all deliveries and services for the investment projects contained in the plan. It has to be ensured that about 50 percent of the capacities put into service will have an effect on production in the first half of 1986.

The higher utilization of production equipment in terms of time in integral part of our basic assets policy. Concerning important production equipment in the processing industry, a utilization rate of 17 hours per calendar day is to be achieved and in the capital intensive sectors of basic material industry a utilization rate of 19 hours per calendar day is to be reached.

Esteemed deputies. It is therefore necessary to win over 69,730 working people in the industrial ministries' sectors to the acceptance of new work tasks and increasing shift work. These people must be gained, in particular through intensification in their own combine or enterprise, because only in this way is it possible, particularly in industrial conurbations, to create the necessary labor potential. At the same time one must tap all those reserves involving the maintenance of technological discipline, order in the production process, and in organizing it in a more efficient way, which also includes the reduction of downtime wherever possible which is sometimes still too high.

Man Is and Remains the Most Important Productive Force

The most important productive force is and remains man. Socialist society has all preconditions for the full development of his skills for the benefit of the individual and society. With the progress of labor productivity and the restructuring of production in order to ensure dynamic economic growth, the requirements for the use of societal work capacity are increasing. It is the most important task of managers to react to these changes in time and to create -- together with the working people -- the preconditions for their productive work and the full use of their working time.

With the accelerating processes of innovation in technology and production the demands on the qualifications and skills of working people are quickly increasing. The responsible solution of the questions linked to this process is an essential part of work with people, of their active integration in management and planning. It is the task of managers to prepare, in a timely way, the working people -- together with the trade unions -- for the higher demands, which result from socialist rationalization. In this, social concerns have to be taken into account at any time, from a tasty meal on all shifts to appropriate sanitary installations, commuter traffic in accordance with working time regulations, the opening times of shops, as well as services and welfare centers.

In efficiently utilizing society's work capacity and in further improving the working and living conditions, the trade unions and their elected representatives play a vital role. The competition organized by them is the driving force of our socialist development and at the same time the arena for the working people's democratic participation in management and planning. On behalf of the Council of Ministers I thank the trade unions for their responsible work, which they carry out in the interest of all working people and to strengthen the socialist state.

Esteemed deputies: The further deepening of the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other fraternal countries of CEMA is an essential fundament of our plan. Entirely in line with the most recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, we make our contribution to raising economic and scientific-technological cooperation to a new level, and to consistently channel it toward the tasks of intensification.

GDR Contributes To Deepening Economic Integration With CEMA Countries

Further agreements on microelectronics, computer technology, information processing, CAD/CAM (Computer-Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacture), optical fiber transmission technology, and biotechnologies will be concluded this year.

The resulting tasks are to be fulfilled with high discipline in all fields of the national economy. Contractual fidelity toward the Soviet Union, our most important trade partner, and toward the other CEMA countries is a great political obligation.

The tasks concerning the economic safeguarding of national defense and internal security and order are an integral part of the 1986 national economic plan. With this we take into account the necessity to continue to maintain socialist national defense at the required level. Based on the close comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Union, within the socialist military coalition the GDR makes its contribution so that the security of the peoples of the Warsaw Pact is reliably ensured.

Attractiveness of the Capital City of Berlin Is Increasing

In implementing the decisions taken, the GDR capital, Berlin, is being further developed as a political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist German state. In future, too, we count on the energy of the young people in the "Berlin FDJ Initiative." With the completion of the Marx-Engels Forum and the Ernst Thaelmann Park, as well as the continuation of the Friedrichstrasse/Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse building complex, housing construction and the construction of public buildings and facilities is being further completed in the inner city at a high urban-architectural level. This improves living conditions for Berlin's inhabitants and at the same time the capital becomes more attractive for its guests from our country and from abroad. In accordance with this objective, housing construction in the capital city is being continued at an accelerated rate with construction of 24,000 apartments and the modernization of 9,400 apartments.

Esteemed deputies: it corresponds with the character of the socialist society that the fruits of assiduous work as well as the results of scientific-technological progress benefit all citizens. Fear for one's existence and social insecurity, which are an integral part of daily life in capital countries, are foreign to us.

On this basis performance development in the national economy the material and intellectual-cultural standard of living of the people will be developed step by step in 1986, too. For the implementation of the housing program according to plan a total of 209,200 newly constructed or modernized apartments, among them 118,600 newly constructed apartments, are to be handed over to the population in 1986. This improves the housing conditions of about 630,000 citizens.

As is evident to everybody, what is now developing in our cities and villages in the construction of apartments, reconstruction and modernization, in repairing roofs and facades, convincingly demonstrates that we are making good progress in fulfilling the housing program set up to 1990. This knowledge results in the citizens' readiness to continue their active participation in the "Beautify our cities and villages -- join in!" competition to improve the housing conditions and make residential areas more attractive.

Modernization of 266,000 Workplaces

Entirely in line with a communal policy close to the citizens as set down in the law on local elected assemblies, whatever is achieved must be effectively used in the sociopolitical area and must be heedfully cared for and maintained.

This results in a broad sphere of constructive work in the interests of the citizens, to be carried out by local state organs in close cooperation with the National Front Committee for Residential Districts, the leadership of the house communities, and the housing committees.

The comprehensive measures for socialist rationalization contained in the 1986 national economic plan are linked with tangible progress in improving working and living conditions. Scientific-technological measures, including those of scientific work organization, are destined to transform or newly establish about 266,000 workplaces in industry, the construction sector, the transportation and communications sector, agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry, so better preconditions are created for the working people to increase their performance. An important task for managers comprises consistently enforcing -- in close cooperation with trade unions -- the legal stipulations for prevention of work accidents and breakdowns, for noise and pollution control, and for increasing fire and catastrophe protection.

To continue the tested policy of the main task the 1986 draft national economic plan provides for a 4 percent increase of net money income, of commodity funds for the supply of the population, and of retail trade turnover respectively. This makes it possible for us to continue the performance-oriented wage policy and to raise the material interest of the working people in increasing labor productivity.

During the next year, too, a task of political priority involves always ensuring the stable supply of essential goods, particularly the essential foodstuffs, products for children, clothes for young people, the range of 1000 little things, as well as spare parts and accessories. At the same time the supply of industrial consumer goods is to be increased in close cooperation with trade and industry. It is particularly necessary to achieve increased production of new high-quality consumer goods in amounts which meet demand. Therefore, the task of achieving an increase to 106.8 percent in these products has been set.

In line with the population's demand, the supply of luxury commodities and foods will be increased. In this area, too, the draft plan for the commodity fund provides for above-average growth rates of 5.0 and 7.6 percent respectively compared with 1985. The material preconditions for further improving the supply to the population are contained in the balances [bilanzen]. By means of the timely conclusion of contracts between domestic trade and industry and the strict fulfillment of these contracts it will be ensured that all planned goods are available to the population for purchasing. Research into demand undertaken by combines of industry and domestic trade, as well as the economic relations between production and trade are to be further brought into line with production in accordance with demand, high quality, and a speedy reaction to current trends. In the interest of the customer the attractiveness of trade facilities should be further improved by using existing possibilities and available material and financial funds.

This includes in particular:

- developing self-sufficiency in fresh goods;
- tastefully equipping shops and restaurants;

- establishing weekly markets and mobile stalls;
- adjusting opening times to the work and shift periods;
- shortening waiting times at cash-desks in self-service facilities.

This also includes:

- tasteful presentation of goods;
- ensuring the supply of the entire goods range up to closing time;
- order and cleanliness of trade facilities; and
- friendly and knowledgeable advice and service.

Support for Craftsmen and Small Businessmen

Concerning the provision of services and repairs to the population, the 1986 national economic plan aims at further increasing standards and at raising performance to 106 percent. We expect the working people in state-owned service enterprises, production cooperatives, and craft enterprises to expand the supply, achieve above-average development of services important for supply, and further improve the conditions under which the population in the town and countryside can claim these services. In the interest of adequately supplying the population, we will continue to grant support to craftsmen and small businessmen.

With the 1986 national economic plan we are continuing the successful development of public education. The 10-grade general polytechnic secondary school will be further improved as a basic center for education. The polytechnical character of this school and of the extra curricular activities based on scientific-technological progress and intensification, is to be further intensified. In order to improve the material conditions for a high standard of teaching according to plan, 2,042 classrooms and 147 gymnasiums will be newly constructed or renovated. As has been the case up to now, all children of appropriate age whose parents wish it are provided with a place in a kindergarten.

Each of the 184,000 School-Leavers Is Guaranteed an Apprenticeship

Each of the 184,000 school-leavers in 1986 have the opportunity to begin qualified training for skilled workers in enterprise and communal institutions. We offer these young people an extensive range of interesting vocational training jobs according to the requirements of society and their individual wishes. Local councils and enterprises are faced with the responsible task to give profound advice to young people when they choose their job.

The 1986 national economic plan envisages that 73,700 students will begin their studies at universities or technical colleges. The teachers and lecturers working at these institutions are called upon to shape the scientific-productive studies in such a way that the future graduates are well prepared for the demands which will be posed to them by scientific-technological progress and the fast changes in all fields of society.

An essential part of the social policy of the party of the workers class and our socialist state is the improvement of medical and social care for the citizens.

The responsible activities of nurses, doctors, and all other health and social sector employees focus on the further development of out-patient and in-patient treatment, particularly in large cities and conurbations, as well as the intensified development of preventive health care. The national economic plan envisages the establishment of modernization of 524 workplaces for doctors and dentists treating out-patients, 10,480 places in nurseries, and 2,717 places in sunset homes with nursing centers.

The promotion of culture and art is again a firm part of the plan. Artists are called upon to portray our socialist present through significant works, to adopt clear positions concerning the struggles of our time, and to contribute to the struggle against bourgeois ideology. It is the duty of the state organs -- in close cooperation with the Cultural League -- to better tap the rich resources of cultural experience in the interest of the citizens, to more intensively promote their artistic self-assertion, and to ensure a varied intellectual-cultural life in each region.

In 1986, too, the recreational possibilities of the working people will be further developed and improved, in particular through the holiday program of trade unions and other institutions in the recreation sector, as well as through support by the enterprises and local organs. The holiday program of trade unions and enterprises makes available more than 5 million journeys.

On the basis of the decisions taken by the 11th FDJ parliament the athletic-touristic and intellectual-cultural life of youth is to be actively promoted by the state organs, enterprises and institutions as a concern of the entire society. To this end the material-technological conditions, particularly in institutions of youth tourism and central pioneer camps, are being improved by establishing more youth clubs, and the number of high-standard dancing-parties and other social events for young people is being increased.

The enormous athletic activities of millions of GDR citizens are an unmistakable feature of our socialist daily life. The 1986 plan will create better and better conditions for these, too. The new establishment or reconstruction of 274 athletic facilities is envisaged. All our attention will also be devoted to the broad promotion of children's and youth sports. This is and remains the solid base for our top athletes' worthy representation of the GDR in the international arena.

Esteemed deputies: The ambitious targets of the 1986 national economic plan place high demands on the leading officials in the central and local state organs, combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions. The universal fulfillment of this plan depends mainly on their progressive attitude, their qualifications, and their skill in solving the tasks together with the working people. The main issue of management activity on all levels entails motivating the collectives to high performances, and to creating the best conditions and preconditions for this every working day and at each workplace.

Societal Interests Are a Yardstick for Management Activity

The yardstick for management activity is the societal interests which must be fulfilled with the help of widespread participation by working people. Our system of management and planning, structured according to democratic centralism, works at its best if responsibility is clearly delineated and fully accepted on each level. Managers are obliged to extensively explain the 1986 plan targets to the working people and to prepare the plan start in such a way that, from the very beginning of the year, performances per workday are carried out with consistent high quality and with the lowest-possible costs.

To Deliberate All Tasks Together with the Working People

Managers -- independent of the level on which they bear responsibility -- are faced with the task of increasingly bringing to bear the advantages of our socialist social system in daily life.

This includes:

- deliberating and solving all tasks together with the working people and their societal organizations;
- farsightedly creating all necessary conditions for high performances and making necessary decisions in time;
- Making visible the reserves in their own sphere of responsibility by organizing performance comparison and exchange of experiences, using the results of other sectors, and presenting their own experiences without reservations;
- organizing coordinated cooperation with all concerned sectors, be they central or local sectors, for fulfilling the tasks.

Basically, each manager must work as if the welfare of our country, of its almost 17 million citizens and the success of our socialist community in the class struggle with imperialism depended on him and his actions. Then we will make good progress, the decisions of party and government will be implemented; then our state will keep and develop its respected place in the world. Everybody who bears responsibility in our country must be conscious of the fact that his authority is not granted by the state, it develops mainly from his own exemplary behavior, dealing trustfully with citizens, from clear decisions, and from the ability to focus knowledge and experiences gained in collectives on fulfilling the stipulated tasks. As the Politburo report to the 11th SED Central Committee session states, day after day it is necessary to rejustify the great trust of the citizens in our state.

Flexible Reaction to Changes in Demand

The Council of Ministers had adopted measures for further improving our tested system of management, planning, and economic accounting. This creates the preconditions for further increasing the continuity of production and sale, and at the same time reacting flexibly to changes in demand. The process of product innovation as well as the supply of spare parts and accessories for the economy and the population will be stimulated more effectively.

Measures were adopted in order to ensure balance discipline [bilanz disziplin] and the fulfilling of contracts everywhere. Through these decisions the combines and enterprises are oriented even more toward the requirements of economizing and implementing the SED Economic strategy. Esteemed deputies: The Council of Ministers calls upon all elected people's representatives, the friendly parties, the trade unions, the FDJ, and all other societal forces united in the GDR National Front, to contribute in the year of the 11th SED Party Congress to the universal strengthening of our socialist state and to the safeguarding of peace with outstanding performances and initiatives. The draft bill on the 1986 National Economic Plan, which today is presented for deliberation and adoption, is pledged to these objectives. I would like to ask you, esteemed People's Chamber deputies, to approve this document.

KADAR, DELEGATION DEPART FOR VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD101747 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest: Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary, has left for Austria for a brief visit at the invitation of Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. In his delegation are Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, and Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister. Janos Nagy, Hungary's ambassador to Vienna, will join the delegation in Austria.

Janos Kadar was seen off at the Keleti Train Station by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP deputy general secretary.

ISTVAN SARLOS RETURNS FROM 2-DAY POLISH TRIP

LD110052 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 10 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the National Assembly, returned from his two-day official friendly visit to Warsaw on the invitation of Roman Malinowski, president of the Polish Sejm.

BELGRADE LCY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD091457 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] A party delegation from Belgrade has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Budapest MSZMP Committee. The delegation is led by Slobodan Milosevic, member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Belgrade Committee of the league.

KADAR, LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO SFRY

AU041335 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 85 p 3

[MTI report: "On the National Day of Yugoslavia -- Hungarian Leader's Greetings Telegram"]

[Text] On the occasion of the SFRY's national day Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a greetings telegram to Belgrade to Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, President of the SFRY Presidency; and Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY's Federal Executive Council.

Dear comrades!

On the occasion of your national day, Republic Day, we, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Council of Ministers, convey our kind regards and sincere comradely good wishes to the nation of the friendly Yugoslav people.

The Hungarian working people look with great appreciation upon the significant achievements accomplished by Socialist Yugoslavia during its 4-decade historical path under the leadership of the LCY. From the bottom of our hearts we wish that your country may achieve new successes in increasing the material and spiritual strength of the country, in safeguarding peace, and increasing international security and cooperation.

We express our satisfaction with the fruitful progress in the friendly and good neighborly relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SFRY. These relations serve well the interests of our nations and countries, socialism, social progress, and the cause of peace.

On your national day we wish you, the peoples of Yugoslavia, continued success in constructing socialism and making your country flourish.

Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, sent a greetings telegram to Ilijaz Kurtesi, chairman of the SFRY's Federal Assembly. Similarly, greetings telegrams were sent to the partner organizations of the National Trade Union Council, the National Council of the PPF, the KISZ Central Committee, the Federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Antifascists, the National Peace Committee, and the National Council of Hungarian Women.

LEADERS ATTEND SFRY EMBASSY'S RECEPTION

AU041320 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] MTI -- Milovan Zidar, ambassador of the SFRY in Budapest gave a reception on Thursday [28 Nov] at the embassy on the occasion of the country's national day. Present at the reception were the following: Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member; Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Mrs Ferenc Cservenka, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance; Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic trade; Army General Istvan Olah, minister of defense; Peter Kovari, deputy minister of foreign affairs; as well as many other representatives of our political, economic, cultural, and social life. Several members and leaders of diplomatic missions were also present.

CZINEGE RECEIVES PRC CULTURE, SPORTS OFFICIAL

LD091503 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Deputy Premier Lajos Czinege has received the chairman of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Committee, Le Menghua. State secretary Istvan Buda, chairman of the National Office for Physical Culture and Sports, also participated in the meeting.

PPF LEADER DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION'S POLITICAL ROLE

LD102315 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1950 GMT on 9 December, in its "Radio Diary" program, broadcasts a listeners' phone-in program presented by Akos Mester. Mester begins by announcing that the program's guest is Imre Poszgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's [PPF], and advising listeners that they can phone questions into the studio for Poszgay to answer. He says many questions have already been phoned in since the lines were opened at 1500 and sums up the essence of those questions, relating to the PPF's role in Hungarian political life.

Pozsgay responds by saying that the PPF wants to create and maintain good relations with every level of society and strives to become increasingly effective in representing the people's interests. Its job, he says, is to prevent the development of a hierarchical approach in the way authority manages affairs; for example, it must not hinder the activity of small communities. The system must ensure that people in positions of power enjoy the confidence of the people and that if leading members of public life appear to be no longer suitable for their job, then public opinion must be able to withdraw its support from them.

Mester then asks: "And what is the situation when a concept does not meet with the public confidence relied on by those who originally worked out the concept? Our listener (Eva Szalay) has asked this. She says: In your opinion, was the introduction of settlement development contributions thoroughly prepared? Our listener is herself a PPF activist and feels that the debate took place in a narrow sphere, an excessively narrow sphere."

Pozsgay replies: "That is my opinion, too. If we had had bigger publicity in our preparation, then perhaps we would not have ended up with so much opposition in the implementation, in the realization. On the other hand, it must be said that the PPF did draw attention to this even in the course of the preparations. However, there is one thing we must not forget in this matter of settlement development contributions, and it is this: Even up till now, and mainly in the villages, the citizens have been virtually forced, obliged, to take part in the shaping of the civilized conditions of their own environment. It was intended, with this initiative -- the settlement development contributions -- to increase the scope of these things. I also believe that a more convincing preparation, and one founded on greater conviction, would have created better cooperation between the office and the citizen, the state and the citizen."

After a short musical interlude the conversation turns to the topical issues which the PPF is dealing with today. Pozsgay says that the country's main task, and within this the PPF's main task, is to improve the economy's performance capability. The PPF undertakes to examine the party's policies from the point of view of the individual citizens, and on the basis of common agreement it represents the interests of party people and nonparty alike. It proceeds on the principle that economic policies have social and welfare aspects too; furthermore, it gives a signal to the leadership if the latter's measures are likely to be given a negative reception by the citizens.

Mester then says: (Csaba Kosa), telephone no. 187-425, asks: How does the PPF view our socialist state's tax policy?

Pozsgay replies: "I have to say that, for example, I cannot give a recipe as to what rates of tax and methods of taxation would be the most expedient to employ in the interest of an equitable sharing in taxation. But I agree with every citizen who has a fine sense of justice that, today, there is often no fairness in the taxation sharing in many places. And this justly troubles the citizens, particularly those who also feel the disadvantages of this. Therefore, I believe that tax policy has to take into account the demands of socioeconomic development. Thus, it must not contain elements which restrain action -- useful social action. It must not contain elements which destroy the possibilities of coexistence, the possibilities of family coexistence among others, because they over-burden the family or because they interest the family in something that could lead to its dissolution, in the matter of property ownership, wealth tax, and other matters, and so on.

"A tax which in the last resort wants to acquire state earnings not on the basis of social usefulness and on the basis of social sharing in taxation is no good. But that there is a need for taxation -- I do not think this is questioned by a single sober citizen -- since for the operation of the state, for society's shared institutions, for the realization of its national programs, there is a need for collected incomes, managed in a state budget, and these incomes are produced by people, by producer co-operatives, organizations, some of the institutions also, perhaps, and by the citizen himself, by the individual income-acquiring citizen."

Mester then says: "You are evidently not a financial expert, but perhaps the question can be put to you whether, in the elaboration of the new system of taxation, the PPF's opinion was sought?"

Pozsgay replies: "It has been sought and the work has not been concluded yet, either in connection with the preparation of personal income tax or the political program of enterprise taxation. So, I think that in this matter we are just in time; every observation by the citizens and by the PPF is important. I think that they may be taken into account. What interests us here in particular is that the new tax should not shake the situation of families, while the state, naturally, strives for a certain deduction of incomes, in personal incomes and enterprise incomes alike. The other thing is that it should not shake the autonomy of local communities, self-administration councils, but that on the contrary it should strengthen them so that they can improve their own economic conditions."

In the remainder of the program Pozsgay emphasizes the PPF's function in ensuring that the population's supply of consumer goods is adequate, that pensions are maintained at a realistic level, that those who are disadvantaged do not have to suffer too long, that institutions protect the weak. The PPF must be critical and self-critical in the more difficult conditions, he says. It must sound out public opinion and bring discontents to the notice of those who make the decisions. The PPF also has the job of teaching young people national awareness. Finally, Pozsgay says he expects the PPF congress later this week to be a forum of active political debate.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN JOINT VENTURE -- Vienna, December 6 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Budaflax and the Austrian Hitiag textile works Friday [6 December] signed an agreement here on the foundation of a joint venture. The company called Litraco in which both parties hold an equal fifty per cent of the shares is to start operation on January 1, 1986 in Vienna and expects a turnover of a hundred million schillings annually. The new joint enterprise was set up with the aim of boosting Budaflax's hard currency sales of textile products and acquiring for it raw materials at favourable terms. The increase of sales on third markets is a priority. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1058 GMT 6 Dec 85 LD]

NEW COAL MINE -- A new mine has started operating in Lencse-Hegy near Dorog in south-west Hungary today. It will produce 1 million metric tons of coal annually, which is the amount that Hungary bought for foreign currency this year to cover the population's winter supply. This new, Lencse-Hegy No. 2 mine gets coal from the middle eocene stratum. The sloping delivery shaft is 748 meters and the vertical airshaft is 214 meters. It is estimated that the mine can yield 17 million metric tons of coal. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 6 Dec 85 LD]

FRG'S SPD CHAIRMAN BRANDT MAKES 3 DAY VISIT

Arrives 6 Dec

LD061917 Hamburg DPA in German 1856 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw 6 Dec (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt arrived for a 3-day visit to Poland on Friday [6 December] evening. Brandt has taken up an invitation from the Communist Polish United Workers Party on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the German-Polish treaty in December 1970.

The SPD chairman will have several meetings in the Polish capital with head of state and party leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski. A meeting with Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of the Polish Catholic Church, is planned for Monday [9 December].

Welcomed at Airport

LD062033 Hamburg DPA in German 1954 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 6 Dec (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt arrived in Warsaw this evening for a 3-day visit. He is to give a speech on Saturday in the Royal Castle to mark the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty. Brandt comes at the invitation of the Polish party and state leader Wojciech Jaruzelski. He was welcomed at the airport by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek, the Politburo members Tadeusz Porebski and Kazimierz Barcikowski and the Deputy President of the Sejm Mieczyslaw Roakowski.

Brandt did not make any statement at the airport and made himself available only to reporters from Polish television. Representatives of the German press were excluded from this. When the correspondent of German Television (ARD), Werner Sonne, protested against this, a Polish security official tore his accreditation card from his neck. Brandt, who arrived almost (?90) minutes late, then drove to the government guest house, where his Polish hosts gave a private dinner for him.

Meets Privately With Jaruzelski

LD070954 Hamburg DPA in German 0913 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 7 Dec (DPA) -- The SPD Chairman Willy Brandt was received by the Polish party and state leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Warsaw on Saturday [7 December]. This private meeting was the start of political talks during which Brandt will meet Jaruzelski on several occasions.

The official highlight of the visit is a ceremony in Warsaw castle around midday on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the German-Polish treaty, when Brandt will make a speech on ideas for European initiatives parallel to the reopening of the super-power dialogue at Geneva.

Further Talks Held

LD072307 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met and held talks with Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD.

Talks were also held between Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Hans Koschnick, member of the Presidium and chairman of the working group for foreign affairs of the SPD Executive; Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Prof Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag group; Sejm Vice Marshal Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium; and Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban and SPD Press Spokesman Wolfgang Clement.

Willy Brandt delivered a lecture in the Royal Castle in Warsaw today. He referred to the decisions of the treaty based on normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG, which was signed 15 years ago and of which he is a signatory. He stressed that in the treaty both countries stated that the Odra-Nysa border line is Poland's western border. He concluded his lecture saying that peace calls for a stable Poland.

Jaruzelski Hosts Dinner

LD080907 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Talks between the PZPR and SPD delegations chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Willy Brandt, respectively, were held this afternoon. Views were exchanged on the state and prospects of mutual relations. The contribution of both parties to detente and to the maintenance of peace in Europe was discussed. The delegations exchanged information on both parties' foreign activities and prospects for the further development of PZPR-SPD contacts.

Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a dinner in the evening, on the occasion of Willy Brandt's visit to Poland. Representatives of the highest party and state authorities, including Premier Zbigniew Messner, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, and persons accompanying the SPD chairman attended. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Willy Brandt gave toasts during the dinner.

Jaruzelski Speaks at Dinner

LD081357 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, given at a dinner in honor of SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and the accompanying delegation, in the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 7 December -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Chairman, esteemed Mrs Brandt, ladies and gentlemen:

I cordially welcome you Mr Chairman, your spouse, and all of our guests. I would like to express sincere satisfaction that we are able to receive you on the 15th anniversary of the signing of the memorable treaty between the Polish Peoples Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. You were a leading cocreator and signatory of the treaty, and you are its fervent spokesman to this day. You are a statesman and politician whose name will be proudly entered in the chronicles of European peace.

Polish-German relations are 10 centuries old; the 15th anniversary is just an epilogue, but is of exceptional importance. History in general, and more so the history of Polish-German relations, always develops very slowly. Significant interstate acts must have the backing, what one could call the psychological infrastructure of history, the understanding, the support of the peoples, and a deeply established conviction that the past has truly ended.

One must first fill up the chasm before one can build anything. From this point of view the 1970 treaty was an expression of great historical transformation.

It also created history, and constitutes a type of equivalent with the Zgorzelec treaty concluded in 1950 with our friend and ally, the GDR. It was this treaty that initiated the establishment of peaceful, good-neighbored relations between the Polish and German people.

Your stay in Warsaw in December 1970 has been deeply remembered by Poles. Words you said then, and also an eloquent gesture at one memorial commemorating the suffering of our capital's inhabitants, made your figure become the symbol of a radical turn in our states' relations.

What counts in politics are facts; however, we have always been sensitive to its moral background and we have no intention of discarding this characteristic. It is an important fact for us that the treaty was signed by a German hunted by the Gestapo, and a Pole, who, while a prisoner at Auschwitz, cooperated in the camp with the German anti-fascist resistance movement.

By your courageous thinking, farsightedness, and also well-meaning German patriotism, which has always been the opposite of German chauvinism, you have won the deep respect and appreciation of our country. You have undertaken to burden yourself with presenting the truth to your compatriots that history cannot be reversed, that the FRG must not perform the function of a delayed action mine placed under the foundation of European peace.

Ladies and gentlemen, a dialogue on various levels and plains has continued between us with fluctuating intensity over the past 15 years. A considerable level of economic cooperation has been achieved and progress has been made in scientific, technical, and cultural exchanges, and in tourism.

Some Polish and FRG cities have established cooperation. All of this was unthinkable prior to the conclusion of the treaty. Despite the fact that unnecessary disturbances have recently appeared within this process, it is gradually returning to its proper course.

This positive balance, in many respects, cannot hide various phenomena that fill us with concern and objections. Essentially all of them have one common source: dangerous, pernicious plans for the revision of the postwar European order. Because it is an illusion to believe that Poland and its allies, the entire European community, will ever allow a repeat of the 1939 situation, it is thus also a fraud toward the German people.

I hope that you share the view that Polish-West German relations are being conducted as if on two planes: legal-political and moral-psychological.

As far as the first one is concerned, I would once again like to repeat an elementary truth: Specifically, the only basis for normalization and the beneficial development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the German Federal Republic is the treaty of 1970. There can be no doubt or insinuation in this respect. The treaty leaves no room for free, head-long interpretations. One must not return to the starting point in every generation.

Also of key importance for us, for well-known historical reasons, is the moral climate accompanying the development of our relations. Casual gestures will never substitute honest self-examination. One cannot win the credibility of Poles by cosmetic measures accompanied by revisionist and SS-men rallies, historical falsifications, or disgusting efforts to rehabilitate criminals who have been condemned by the entire human race.

We are not concerned with complexes, or morbid memory, but rather with the truth, because a secure future can only be constructed upon it.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, the development of mutual relations that will contribute toward growing confidence, a consolidation of peace, and European security is our states' common interest. The 1970 treaty acted in this direction. It is beneficial for our peoples as well as for all states of our continent. It constitutes one of the legal and political pillars of detente, one of the most important premises for the later success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

On the 15th anniversary of the treaty's signing, I once again would like to confirm with full determination, our readiness to bring about the full normalization of relations with the FRG on its basis, to broaden our cooperation in all fields, from politics to economy, science, and culture.

Experience indicates that good relations between our states are also in the interest of all of Europe. We must not idly watch as imported doctrines of confrontation ruin beginnings of peaceful cooperation erected with great effort on our war-weary continent.

Even more so, we must do everything possible to prevent the world from sliding into a nuclear abyss, and for the return of the spirit of understanding and accord. This is our wish; this is the objective towards which Poland constantly strives.

We welcome with hope and satisfaction the recent summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. It revealed prospects for an improvement in East-West relations. The statement that nuclear war cannot be won, that such a war must never be conducted because it will mean the extermination of the human race will pass forever into the book of history.

New prospects for European policy have appeared in the post-Geneva climate. They must be used bravely. Realism and imagination are becoming even more necessary today.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, contacts between our parties are developing successfully. We believe they are very necessary factors in Polish-FRG relations. We are also ready to conduct a dialogue with all political forces in your country which accept the 1970 treaty as the only true basis.

The results of work accomplished by the PZPR and SPD working group on building means for confidence in Europe were published a few days ago. It is clear evidence that while striving towards the consolidation of peace and security of peoples, Communists and Social Democrats, regardless of obvious ideological differences, can, and are able to cooperate with each other. We will not forget that Germany was the cradle of modern socialist thought, that German Communists and Socialists were among the first victims of Hitlerite terror. We are sincere and open in talks we conduct. We present our difficulties and intentions. We express our determination for a firm development of socialist renewal to broaden peoples' power, which constitutes the best guarantee of civic freedoms and rights. Mr Chairman, I am glad that our point of view meets with interest and understanding. We also have indicated that all outside interference in our affairs does not speed up the process, but makes it more difficult and complicated.

Polish problems can only be solved by Poles. Recent years have proved this once again. Efforts to instruct, set conditions, and to isolate Poland have met with failure. Those few governments that stubbornly refuse to recognize the facts are isolated today.

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the word reconciliation was uttered in this hall 15 years ago.

I express the hope that there will be enough determination, consistency, and will in both of our countries to bring about a normalization of our relations, moving towards reaching full agreement between our states.

With this in mind, I would like to raise a toast for good, mutually beneficial cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Polish People's Republic.

To your health Mrs Brandt, and yours, our esteemed guest, to the health of all participants at today's meeting, for peace in Europe, and throughout the world.
[applause]

Brandt Speaks at Dinner

LD081455 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2220 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Speech by Willy Brandt, FRG SPD chairman, given at a dinner in his honor in the Palace of the PPR Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 7 December; Brandt in German fading into superimposed Polish translation -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of myself and the other SPD delegation members, I would like to express thanks for the invitation to visit Warsaw at this point in time. This visit comes at a time of objective information and sober-minded statements about how our exchange of views can be developed further. Since we are meeting so soon after the Geneva summit, it is obvious that we are both examining what the states and groupings in Europe might do to slow down the arms race and allot the resources thus released for production purposes despite their well-known differences and their undeniable loyalty to the alliances.

The date of this visit came about because of the fact that I came to Warsaw in December 1970 to sign an important treaty. At that time we were at the beginning of our new relations. This treaty, in keeping with its letter and spirit, continues to form an irreplaceable foundation for attempts to develop normal and good relations in conditions of peaceful coexistence. Simultaneously, it was one of the elements that made the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe possible. The focus of attention were the lessons drawn from history and the simultaneous cognizance of the facts created by World War II and its aftermath. This meant more than resigning in principle from the use of force; namely, it meant agreement between the two states regarding the existing borders of western Poland. The treaty says that it [not further specified] will not mutually make any territorial claims in the future, either. The Warsaw Treaty, as we call it, has acquired international legal validity for both sides. Because of the maintenance of the rights and responsibilities of the four powers, the Federal Republic of Germany cannot act other than in its own name. However, in keeping with the spirit of this treaty, the Polish western border is no longer linked to what we call the German issue.

When we consider how the two states' relations will continue to take shape and what form of coexistence it is possible to ensure for the German nation in peaceful Europe, we will also have to be guided by the existing postwar borders in Europe. We will not be able to call them into question by making reckless statements. The great majority of my compatriots share this stance. They are cognizant of the consequences of the destructive war unleashed by Hitler's regime, which brought about unspeakable sacrifices from among the Polish nation, the peoples of the Soviet Union, and also, in particular, from among European Jews. The consequences of the war also mean that a heavy burden falls upon the German nation. Part of this burden is also the fact that millions of people lost their homelands fleeing or migrating according to what was decided in the Potsdam agreement.

We read attentively that Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of State chairman in his speech delivered on 7 May of this year, also spoke of the human suffering of those who, as Germans, had lost their former homelands. Such a view might help to overcome the past. In any event, one of our postwar achievements has been the integration into our society over the past years of our compatriots from the East who have contributed much to our society. Nowadays many of them travel as tourists to their old homelands. Some of them visit Polish families living here and discover what a varied, heavy lot has befallen them. These are Poles who feel as if they are in their own homeland because they have settled or have been born here. We understand and recognize the fact that the Polish nation wishes to feel secure in its present-day borders. In Europe, a stop must be put to shifts of nations and to border changes which bring about fresh insecurities.

However, attached to this there is the wish that the borders in Europe become more passable. This means that there exists and should exist a great area of not only free economic cooperation. This means that one should also continue, and to a considerable extent, facilitate the formalities which make interhuman contacts possible. This is part of the vision of the peaceful future of Europe.

I can understand that false tones, particularly when heard emanating from Germany, are distastefully registered. I can also understand sensitive reactions to ambiguities if they are heard coming occasionally from the lips of officials. Nevertheless, I would like to ask you not to lose sight of your sense of proportion and to believe me when I say that the Germans want to know nothing about a thrust to the East. They want the best possible cooperation with their Slavic neighbors and partners. We have been neighbors for a thousand years and we will remain so.

Certain matters that concern Europe as a whole depend upon our relations. It is necessary to be aware of this. We know the road to normalization and agreements will not be easy. It is almost impossible to prevent blows being aimed at it. The treaty must help eliminate mistrust and prejudices. The contribution of German Social Democrats is well known. Above all, contacts have been developing well at the level of our group in the Bundestag and of your PZPR club in the Sejm. In all this, the second syllable has not been forgotten -- "tact" that is. Dialogue has not been broken off, even in some of the more difficult situations. This is how things must remain.

I can assure you that we, and the great majority of our compatriots, wish to have good relations with Poland and its important social forces. The recently concluded forum in Krakow showed how varied our contacts are. This is borne out not only by the number of those travelling in both directions. As regards trade, you are the FRG's second largest East European partner and we are your number one partner from among the Western states. Representatives of our economy are ready to markedly extend these contacts. As regards wiping out your debt, today's federal government is also full of understanding and is prepared to assist you. We share the view that there must not be a technological division between Western and Eastern Europe. There must be no unnecessary divergence in reality between technical conditions and opportunities. Our economic and political circles are interested that Poland participate in European exchange and maintain the same ability to compete as others. This will also effectively help in finding a rational solution to debt matters.

The FRG's cultural and scientific contacts with your country are the strongest vis-a-vis our relations in these spheres with other countries in your camp. It has also been possible to achieve certain things in the sphere of humanitarian matters. Moreover, in the further development of Europe, efforts in the direction of individual and social human rights will undoubtedly not decrease in importance while simultaneously not violating the sovereignty [of countries].

Both of our nations' young generations must continue the cause of agreement until reconciliation is achieved. Young people today say that we must not forget the past but that we must look to the future. It is gratifying that youth organizations have established varied contacts. A second youth forum is being prepared. The creation of atonement action groups [akcja poluty] of youth meeting places in Oswiecim is acquiring concrete shape. This should be welcomed with satisfaction.

As persons shouldering political responsibility, we must encourage young people and give them support in their efforts. The future belongs to them. This is why I would also like to resolutely stress what was stated in the statement approved by the SPD Bundestag group and the PZPR Sejm group: Even if problems remain, the treaty has considerably helped to increase understanding between both states and nations, and has facilitated interhuman contacts and strengthened cooperation in many spheres. This must be supported without losing sight of the fact that problems still remain which neither of us concealed in our talks. The sincerity with which we talk about our worries might, I hope, be helpful and promote the building of confidence. The international situation has deteriorated over the past years. One must hope that the Geneva summit between the President of the United States and the Soviet leader and CPSU general secretary, has created a chance to avert this dangerous tendency. All nations are banking on this, Germans included. In both states they support the word expressed by their leader: No more can war emanate from German soil; peace must come from German soil.

I spoke today at another juncture about the prospects of a European peace policy. I suppose that neither of us have any illusions. I also believe that we are aware of our bilateral and joint responsibility. The good wishes I convey to you on behalf of German Social Democrats and of many others, stem from this.

Brandt Not to Meet Walesa

LD081520 Hamburg DPA in German 1340 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw 8 Dec (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt stressed in Warsaw today that his visit to Poland is not only to the party but also to the people. Following his first round of talks with party and state leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Brandt told journalists that irrespective of who had invited him, he was aware of the people. Brandt is being paid great attention to by the official side on his visit to Warsaw marking the 15th anniversary of the signing of the PPR-FRG treaty.

Brandt said he was meeting the two "main factors": namely the government and the Catholic Church. He called for Poland's inclusion in the new phase of European detente made possible by the Geneva superpower summit. He said: "If the previous phase of detente brought something for the people, then this allows us to hypothesize that the new one will also bring something."

Brandt reported that General Jaruzelski did not evade any subject at the talks. He did not even balk at the subject of human rights and political prisoners, as did some other participants in the Eastern Bloc. One can only assess "the bottom line" in due course. The SPD chairman countered criticism of his caution towards the opposition in Poland with the argument that as a "German one cannot participate in anything "that contributes to Poland's destabilization." On the other hand, he wants to help move towards reforms.

Addressing members of the Polish opposition who have expressed disappointment over his attitude, Brandt said he does not want "to enter into polemics with people in either Warsaw or at home who I know have a difficult time, even if I believe they are unjust (towards me)". One must take into account "that they have less opportunity than others to have an overview of everything." However, there is a certain contradiction in the fact that he is criticized on the one hand and asked to mediate in concrete matters on the other.

The SPD chairman will not meet workers' leader and fellow Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa in Poland. However, a talk with members of the club of the Catholic intelligentsia, planned for this evening, offers an opportunity to meet some advisers of the banned Solidarity trade union. The club includes publicist Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a Walesa adviser. Brandt is to meet the primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp on Monday.

He and Jaruzelski drove to the birth place of Chopin, around 60 kilometers from Warsaw on Sunday afternoon. He was the party leader's guest at a private dinner in a former residence of the nobility. Brandt described Jaruzelski, who has devoted an unusually large amount of time to his guest, as an open, energetic, and sensitive partner in the talks who spoke -- not without bitterness -- about the fact that Poland is treated as a "kind of substitute opponent" in a conflict "truly conducted by and between others."

Criticized by Solidarity Aide

AU081631 Paris AFP in English 1619 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 8 (AFP) -- The day after former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt made a speech here calling for Poland's return to the "European political arena", a senior Solidarity advisor today hit out at Western policies toward Poland. Mr. Brandt, president of the West German Social Democrat Party (SPD) said "Europe needed Poland," but "peace in Europe required stability in Poland", in his speech here to commemorate the 1970 signing of the German-Polish Treaty.

Mr. Brandt also criticised continuing sanctions by the United States against Poland, which were invoked by President Ronald Reagan in December, 1981 after the Polish Government banned the Solidarity trade union and introduced martial law. "We have regretted that your voice has been weakened in the international arena," he said adding "the experience has taught us that these discriminatory ways and economic isolation are not always reasonable."

Last Wednesday French President Francois Mitterrand, became involved in a domestic row over his welcoming President Wojciech Jaruzelski in Paris, a meeting seen by some observers as an occasion for the Polish leader to boost his credibility.

Criticism here was led today by Professor Bronislaw Geremek, a senior aide to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who said he felt "bitterness" and "concern" at the policies of France, West Germany and the United States toward Poland. He said European policy was being carried out to "Poland's detriment" and that Europe and the United States were using Poland as a tool for their policies. He said the United States had "used Poland as an instrument in its strategy against the Soviet Union" and that France and West Germany had not understood the Polish problem which was "37 million people whose aspirations have not been satisfied." Prof. Geremek also criticised Mr. Brandt for not accepting an invitation to meet Mr. Walesa at Gdansk, where police have forbidden him to leave the town. "He knew Mr. Walesa could not leave his town," said the professor, who none-the-less praised parts of Mr. Brandt's speech. The former chancellor's aides said Mr. Brandt's programme did not allow him to go to Gdansk.

Today Mr. Brandt was to meet a group of Roman Catholic intellectuals in Warsaw, including another former senior Solidarity counsellor Tadeusz Mazowiecki. On Monday he is to meet Poland's primate, Cardinal Glemp.

The veteran politician told reporters yesterday that he had raised human rights problems during his talks with Gen. Jaruzelski. He said he wanted to do "something for the (Polish) people but "nothing that might destabilise Poland."

Meets Warsaw Club Members

LD081834 Hamburg DPA in German 1748 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt has met with four members of the Catholic intelligentsia club in Warsaw this evening [8 December]. Among them was Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former editor in chief of the magazine SOLIDARNOSC, and one of the advisers to workers' leader Lech Walesa. The group also included Stanislaw Stomma, member of the primate's council; Krzysztof Sliwinski, a journalist who was active earlier in the Solidarity trade union; and Andrezej Swiecicki, chairman of the Warsaw club.

On the SPD side, the talk in the residence of the Federal Republic's ambassador to Warsaw was attended by delegation members Horst Ehmke, Hans Koschnick and Egon Bahr, as well as by Brandt.

Joint Communique Issued

LD091903 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Joint Communique on Brandt's Visit]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 9 -- Chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and former Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt visited Poland at the invitation from the first secretary of the PUPP Central Committee, president of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

He was accompanied by members of the Presidium: Hans Koschnick and Egon Bahr, member of the SPD board Horst Ehmke, and SPD Chairman in the Rhineland-Palatinate Rudolf Scharping.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Willy Brandt held talks in a frank and friendly atmosphere. The guest and members of the delegation met with Political Bureau members and PUPP CC Secretaries Jozef Czyrek and Tadeusz Porebski; Chairman of the PUPP Parliamentary club and Vice-president of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski; and PUPP CC Political Bureau alternate member, Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

Willy Brandt also met at Warsaw's Royal Castle with deputies to the Polish Sejm (parliament), and outstanding representatives of the political and economic life as well as the world of science and culture and spoke to them about issues related to the European peace.

During the talks both sides referred to the treaty on the bases of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG signed 15 years ago, stressing its historic significance. In the treaty both sides had stated 15 years ago that the border line on the Odra and Nysa Luzyczna rivers agreed upon at the Potsdam Conference constituted Poland's western border. Confirming the inviolability of their existing borders now and in future, they had obligated themselves mutually to fully respect their territorial integrity.

At the same time, both states had given up force as a means of policy and agreed on deepening mutual cooperation in different fields. The treaty, on the FRG's side signed by the then Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt and the then Foreign Minister Walter Scheel created legal-international bases for the development of mutual relations. Respect for those bases is invariably of fundamental significance for the process of normalization of relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Willy Brandt agreed as to the necessity to fill the treaty with concrete contents in the mutual interest of both our states and societies and in the interest of peaceful development in Europe, and to repel any attempt to violate the substance and spirit of the treaty.

Both sides are convinced that it is necessary to strengthen the treaty through practice of its implementation as a basis of permanent, peaceful cooperation between Poland and the FRG, thus making a joint contribution in favour of consolidating security and cooperation in Europe and developing East-West relations.

In personal talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Willy Brandt bilateral relations and international situation after the Geneva summit were broadly discussed.

Both interlocutors agreed that the meeting simultaneously provides a chance and hope for halting the arms race and for leading to decisive progress in the field of limiting the arms race, and disarmament.

Everything must be done to channel those human and material resources which are being absorbed today by senseless armaments, to solving the most burning problems of humanity, and starvation in particular.

The East and West cannot ensure each others security through confrontation, but jointly by way of cooperation. Their goal should consist in replacing bilaterally guaranteed destruction with mutually warranted security. There is no need for weapons in outer space in order to achieve it.

Both sides agreed that implementation of those goals is only possible under the conditions of detente in the international situation, and that Poland and FRG must contribute to this end.

Both sides welcomed a declaration which was worked out by a working group of the SPD floor in the Bundestag and PUPP floor in the Sejm and published on November 25, 1985.

They are convinced that this declaration will contribute to a further continuing in Europe of the discussion in security and cooperation. The group's work sets an example how the initiatives which overstep the borders of alliances can be introduced to discussion in the international arena.

At present, the working group will deal with mutual confidence building measures and ways to prevent and minimize tensions in Europe.

The SPD representatives expressed thanks for the renovation of Ferdinand Lassal's grave.

Communique [words indistinct] the talks, both delegations stated that regardless of some disappointment, German-Polish relations have continued to [word indistinct] past fifteen years. The vast majority of [work indistinct] societies wish agreement on the ground of the December [word indistinct] treaty. In this context, the Polish side referred with [words indistinct] of the SPD headed by Willy Brandt.

The interlocutors came out in favour of further development of bilateral international relations in the political, economic, cultural and scientific sphere. They have also agreed, that individual humanitarian cases should be solved in the spirit of good co-operation.

The PUWP CC first secretary and chairman of the SPD came out in favour of further developing the exchange of views between the two parties and their parliamentary groups which passed the test in the past fifteen years.

Brandt Ends Visit; Meets Glemp

LD091646 Hamburg DPA in German 1608 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 9 Nov (DPA) -- SPD Chairman Willy Brandt ended his visit to Poland on Monday and traveled back to the FRG. At the conclusion of his visit he had an approximately half-hour long talk with the primate of the Catholic Church, Jozef Cardinal Glemp. Brandt said that the primate had told him about church and state relations from his point of view.

Departs 9 Dec

LD100032 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] In the evening, the SPD chairman left for the FRG. At Warsaw Okęcie Airport Willy Brandt and the persons accompanying him were seen off by Kazimierz Barcikowski and Jozef Czyrek, members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy speaker of the Sejm.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO FRG ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD062008 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the treaty between Poland and the FRG, telegrams were sent by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, to Federal President Richard Von Weizsaecker; by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl; and by Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski to FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Wojciech Jaruzelski states: 25 years ago on 7 December 1970, when entering into a treaty on the foundations for normalization of mutual relations based on the recognition of the final character of the Polish western border on the Odra and Nysa Lyzycka, Poland and the FRG jointly created foundations for the process of detente and construction of the infrastructure for mutually-beneficial cooperation on our continent. At the same time, a new stage was opened in the relations between our states and nations, whose fate is so closely linked with the fate of all of Europe. The treaty meant recognition and respect for the peaceful order in Europe, shaped as a result of World War II and post-war development. It is the basis, as tested in practice, for the unshakable and inviolable basis for peace, security and the creation of good neighborly relations between states of differing political and social systems.

Stating that Poland consistently stands for the shaping of mutual relations on the basis of the spirit and letter of the treaty of December 1970, Wojciech Jaruzelski expresses the conviction that if the two states are guided by the same political will and decisiveness, then they will ensure conditions for taking full advantage of the historic opportunity of leading to a permanent agreement between the two states and nations, and will lastingly contribute to making peace and security permanent on our continent.

The treaty between Poland and the FRG was a logical consequence and confirmation of the decisions of the allied powers at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences, states Zbigniew Messner. The attitude toward the clear and unambiguous decisions contained in the treaty has been, is, and will be the measure of the true political intentions and the will of achieving full normalization of mutual relations.

The prime minister writes: on the 15th anniversary of the signing of the treaty we can state that its realization has brought about concrete benefits to both our states, their citizens, and the whole European community.

Stressing the great importance of the treaty to the mutual relations and the situation in Europe, Marian Orzechowski stressed in his telegram his conviction that the consistent observance of the spirit and letter of the treaty will also constitute in the future the fundamental factor in the improvement of the climate of mutual trust and further development between the two states.

MINISTER ORZECOWSKI PAYS VISIT TO FINLAND

Meets Finnish President, Others

LD100650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, who is presently in Finland, spoke today with the diplomatic head of the country, Paavo Vayrynen. The main subjects of the talks were bilateral political relations and the international situation. Economic matters were also discussed.

Minister Marian Orzechowski was received by the Republic's president, Mauno Koivisto. The program for the visit by the Polish diplomatic head includes a visit to the Finnish parliament and a tour of an atomic power station in Loviisa.

At a dinner given in honor of the Polish guest, Minister Paavo Vayrynen said that Marian Orzechowski's visit constitutes part of the dialogue between the governments of the two countries. He also expressed approval for the continuation of this dialogue.

Marian Orzechowski expressed his satisfaction regarding the level of the Polish-Finnish dialogue, and emphasized that since the visit of the Finnish head of diplomacy to Warsaw last year, mutual contacts between the two countries had increased.

Concludes 2-Day Visit

LD102321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski ended his 2-day visit to Finland, brought about at the invitation of the head of Finnish diplomacy, Paavo Varyrynen.

Minister Orzechowski was received by President of the Republic Mauno Koivisto. On behalf of Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, Minister Orzechowski renewed the invitation to the president of Finland to pay an official visit to Poland. The acceptance of the invitation was confirmed. The head of Polish diplomacy was also received by speaker of the Diet, Erkki Pystynen.

The talks with the minister of foreign affairs of Finland concerned international topics and bilateral relations. The current trends in the international situation and its development prospects, were assessed in the light of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The return of Polish-Finnish political dialogue to its traditional intensity was noted with satisfaction. The development of economic relations between both states was also evaluated. Marian Orzechowski invited Minister Paavo Vayrynen to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted.

Further Coverage of Visit

For further reportage on visit to Finland by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, including his meetings with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and with President Mauno Koivisto, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 10 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JARUZELSKI GREETES ZARKOVIC ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

AU051334 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 85 pp 1 - 2

[Greetings message from PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski to LCY President Vidoje Zarkovic on SFRY national day]

[Text] To Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Belgrade:

Esteemed Comrade Zarkovic, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and in my own name, I convey to you, the Presidium and Central Committee of the LCY, Yugoslav Communists, and all the working people sincere greetings and best wishes for the further comprehensive development of your fatherland, on the occasion of the SFRY's national day.

Polish Communists and all Polish people appreciate the achievements of the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia in building socialism, as well as their relentlessness in the persistent struggle for a peaceful future for Europe and the world.

We confirm the will of the PZPR and PPR, expressed during our talks in July of this year, to further strengthen our friendship and consolidate the cooperation with the LCY and SFRY, to the advantage of the peoples of both our states and for the sake of peace and socialism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary

BRIEFS

TRADE CONTRACTS WITH USSR -- Several contracts worth about R38 million were concluded today by the KOLMEX foreign trade enterprise with the Soviet enterprise Energomasheksport on the delivery to Poland in the coming year of railway rolling stock, track-laying machinery and sub-assemblies for production of railway cars. At the same time, our Soviet partner will receive from us elements for the production of locomotives to the value of R6 million. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Nov LD]

GNA SESSION TO RESUME PROCEEDINGS 17 DEC

AU101944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/12/1985 -- The Grand National Assembly Bureau decided that the proceedings in plenum of the second session of the Ninth Grand National Assembly be resumed on Tuesday, December 17, 1985.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES POLISH TU DELEGATION LEADER

AU062030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1939 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/12/1985 -- On December 6 Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu received Alfred Miodowicz, member of the Council of State, chairman of the All-Poland Convention of Trade Unions, who is visiting Romania at head of a delegation, invited by the GTUCR [General Union of Trade Unions] Central Council.

The call occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

During the interview, that proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides highlighted the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, pointing out the important role played for their development on multiple planes by the talks and understandings reached at summit level.

Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the important role incumbent on the trade unions in Romania and Poland for the implementation of the two countries' programmes of economic and social development, in the political and educational work, in the patriotic education of the working people. The sides considered that the trade unions in the two countries can further make an important contribution to strengthening the Romanian-Polish friendship and collaboration.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the need to strengthen the collaboration among the trade unions everywhere and the important role incumbent on them in mobilizing the wide masses of working people in the struggle for peace, for solving in the interests of the people, the great problems confronting mankind.

DASCALESCU SENDS NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO SFRY

AU041300 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] On the occasion of the SFRY national day, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania sent a cable to Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. He extends, on behalf of the Romanian Government and on his own behalf, warmest greetings and wishes for success in the socialist development of the country. The cable expresses the prime minister's conviction that in the spirit of the understandings reached at the highest level, the Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship and cooperation will further develop in the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD101541 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Dec 85

[TANJUG journalist Djordje Milosevic report]

[Text] Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar arrived today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. At the train station in Topcider he was officially welcomed with the usual ceremonies.

The first cordial meeting between the premiers of the two countries in Belgrade was a fruitful and successful dialogue on a series of questions of bilateral cooperation and international trends. On all this the hosts and guests can tell a great deal to each other, since bilateral cooperation is being carried out successfully in all areas. Neither in bilateral areas nor in foreign policy are there controversial or unsolved questions which would hinder this cooperation. It is being carried out on the well-known principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, and respect for internal development and foreign policy.

Immediately upon his arrival the guest from Hungary visited the memorial center, placed flowers on the grave of President Tito, and signed the visitors' book. The first official talks between the prime ministers started in the afternoon and the program continues with an official dinner in the Palace of the Federation at which toasts will be exchanged. Tomorrow, the guest from Hungary will be received by top Yugoslav leaders Radovan Vlahjovic and Vidoje Zarkovic.

Holder Talks With Planinc

LD102333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, the Hungarian premier, held official political talks in the Palace of the Federation this afternoon. It was said during the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, that stable bilateral cooperation has been developing favorably in all spheres.

It was noted during the meeting that good-neighborly cooperation is not encumbered by any outstanding issues. Planinc and Lazar pointed to the importance of the need to constantly improve the position of the Croat, Serbian, and Slovene minorities in Hungary and of the Hungarian nationality in Yugoslavia because, it was said, this contributed to greater knowledge of each other and better mutual understanding. Good-neighborly cooperation was also judged to have a positive impact on the efforts to safeguard peace and security in Europe.

During the talks, which were also attended by the two premiers' aides, bilateral economic cooperation was assessed as very favorable and balanced. This applies to industrial cooperation and to specialization in particular, which account for 40 percent of the overall trade between the two countries. Such a high percentage of these higher forms of economic cooperation in overall trade has not been achieved by Yugoslavia with any other country. The annual value of trade between the two countries amounts to \$600 million.

In the opinion of Milka Planinc and Gyorgy Lazar, the recently signed 5-year agreement on trade in goods and services represents a very sound basis for the further promotion of cooperation in that sphere.

The value of trade in goods and services over the next 5 years will amount to \$4.8 billion, which means that the annual trade is likely to be worth a record \$1 billion.

Bilateral cultural, educational, scientific, and technical cooperation as well as cooperation in other fields were assessed in positive terms.

Views were also exchanged about international issues. In that context, Planinc and Lazar positively assessed the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva and described it as an important international event which will contribute to the relaxation of international tension and to the search for solutions to accumulated international problems. However, it was stated that detente is not the "privilege" of the great powers and that all countries should take part in it. In that context Milka Planinc informed her guests about the activity of the nonaligned countries. Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar assessed the role of the Nonaligned Movement on the international scene and Yugoslavia's part in it in positive terms.

Before the talks, the Hungarian premier visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and laid flowers on President Tito's tomb.

In the Palace of the Federation this evening Nedeljko Mandic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Istvan Hetenyi, Hungarian minister of finance, signed an agreement on cooperation in the fields of energy industry and mining in the presence of the two premiers.

The Yugoslav-Hungarian talks will resume tomorrow. The visitor from Hungary is also expected to be received by Radovan Vlahkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

ALBANIAN ARTICLE ON 'YUGOSLAV REVISIONISM' VIEWED

LD110933 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0705 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Dec (TANJUG) -- BASHKIMI, the official organ of the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, recently claimed that "Yugoslav revisionism" had emerged "as early as 1942." The paper says that "the historic merit" for this discovery, which no one in the world had so far remembered, belongs to Enver Hoxha, and, having quoted his well-known negative assessments about "Yugoslav revisionism" and about "chauvinist nationalism," the paper adds that the struggle against Yugoslavia "was an important school in which the Albanian party was tempered."

Well, in this way BASHKIMI now, after a lapse of almost 4 and 1/2 decades, assesses the wartime during which in fact the closest possible combat cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania took place. Many historic documents, especially Albanian ones, testify to the joint struggle against the same occupiers and for liberation and social transformation. No one in Yugoslavia has ever revised the assessments about the war and the early postwar years of cooperation and assistance as opposed to what Enver Hoxha was doing in the period between 1948 and his death.

BASHKIMI's present journalists could easily find in past copies of their paper many reports their older colleagues wrote about Yugoslavia's friendship and assistance.

"Without Yugoslavia's struggle and assistance, the small Albanian people would not have the freedom it now has, but would have experienced dark days," said BASHKIMI in October 1947, to quote just one example. On the threshold of 1948, the same paper said that "the people of Albania were free to free themselves only with the help of the Yugoslavs, those who do not have other thoughts at the back of their minds."

These assessments could have been recalled also by Manush Myftiu when he recently spoke of Albanian-Yugoslav relations. This would have helped him to get out of the "Yugoslav revisionism" framework bequeathed by Enver Hoxha. When inaugurating the work on the Enver Hoxha hydroelectric power plant in Koman at the end of November, this member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the AWP and deputy premier reiterated in the same old way the wish of his country's leadership "to maintain good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia."

In so doing, the easiest thing for him to do was to apportion again the blame for "what so far had not been possible" to Yugoslavia. Myftiu himself immediately detracted from his statement about the wish to maintain good-neighborly relations by attributing to Yugoslavia, in his very next sentence, "factual anti-Albanian stands" toward the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and toward the Albanians living in our country.

No doubt Myftiu is one of those who is well aware of the extent to which these attacks on Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy are devoid of argument. Cooperation with other countries, especially with one's neighbors, must be spoken of and worked for with full statesmanlike responsibility, and these kinds of articles and speeches cannot even make an attempt to do so, let alone bring it about. A two-faced policy does not serve the interests of good-neighborly relations and security in the Balkans, despite all rhetorical explanations.

ECONOMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD091639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav economy is particularly interested in establishing, as soon as possible, an information system on economic relations with foreign countries that would provide the latest information on commodity imports and exports, services, financial trends, new agreements, and other business information.

Proceeding from this, the Federal Council of the Social Information System today passed a proposal to speed up work on formulating the concept of the information system on economic relations with foreign countries, which would, apart from the sphere of finance, foreign trade, national bank, and customs, include large business systems. The Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce would be the founder of such an information system, which would, among other things, ensure more successful integration in the world market and eliminate disloyal competition on the part of domestic work organizations.

Anton Sopotnik (Slovenia) warned that this should be a polycentric system in order to avoid a monopoly over information and carry out a more successful monitoring of economy's needs on the basis of specialized subsystems.

Having discussed once again the introduction of a law on the basis of the social information system, the council noted that the established goals have not been realized. The council also supported the initiative to set up a federal committee for science, technology and information science, which would coordinate Yugoslavia's uniform development in these fields.